

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 320.—VOL. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

JUVENILE DESTITUTION AND CRIME.

THE attention of earnest philanthropists and Christian men has long been directed with painful interest to the subject of Juvenile Destitution and Ignorance. The immensity of the evil has been repeatedly dwelt upon. Society has been over and over again warned of the urgent duty it neglected; of the peril it encountered; of the abominations which it allowed to increase, by its refusal to undertake, as a whole, the mighty task of elevating the moral and physical condition of the children that swarm in our great towns and cities in all but incredible and yearly increasing numbers. These children are steeped to the lips in misery; they are adepts in evil doing, apprentices to swindling, robbery, and murder. To say nothing of the disgrace, the evil, the misery, and all the imaginable pollution and wickedness of which they are both the instruments and the victims, they cost this nation annually immense sums for their punishment. It is they that are the feeders of our penitentiaries in their youth; of our prisons, hulks, and penal settlements, in their maturity. It is they that force us to keep up an army of gaolers and policemen. It is they that make necessary our fearfully large expenditure for criminal justice in all its various forms; from the policeman's truncheon to the penal fortress of Newgate—from the manacles that bind the hands of the solitary felon, to the fleets of convict ships that are employed in transporting him and his compeers to the Antipodes. We punish them, but we fail to correct them. We expend our resources upon them, but we get nothing but their curses in return. We rule them by terror, and are repaid by their hatred. We treat them as if the sole object of law was to make war upon and destroy them, and they pay us back after a similar fashion, and live as if the sole object of their lives was to make war against law and against society itself; of which law is but the minister. The warning voice has often been raised; but our legislature has hitherto paid but little attention to the matter. The remedy has been suggested, but it has been left untried; the powerful have agreed that the subject was important, but have done nothing; and benevolent men in every part of the country, and in every walk of life, struck by the enormity of the

evil, have endeavoured to alleviate the mischief which they could not cure, and lessen within their own sphere of usefulness the ignorance and the misery which they found it impossible to remove. In this way something has been done. A beginning has been made; and a hope of better things has been removed from the category of the visionary into that of the practicable. But all these efforts, noble, disinterested, humane, and Christian as they have been, have hitherto been directed to but one development of the evil. They have coped to some extent with the IGNORANCE of these multitudes of children, but they have been unable to do anything to lighten the load of the appalling and augmenting DESTITUTION. Sunday Schools, Ragged Schools, and Industrial Schools of all kinds, supported by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately or together, have been established in various districts of London and throughout the country generally, and have each and all been instrumental in effecting good. To teach a few of these outcasts a portion of their duty to God and man, has been found practicable. To provide employment for them, and to put them in a way, after being instructed in their duty, of gaining an honest livelihood, has been beyond the strength of all the agents that have hitherto attempted it. Benevolence, however, has been nothing daunted. Always hopeful, and always cheerful, it has contented itself with doing its best in the meantime; and with appealing, even amid constant discouragement, to the State, to undertake as a whole the great task, upon which the safety of the country may, perhaps, depend, amid the perils that environ us. Many others, as earnest as the "Earnest Man" in Mackay's "Vision of Mockery," have exclaimed in the same sense:—

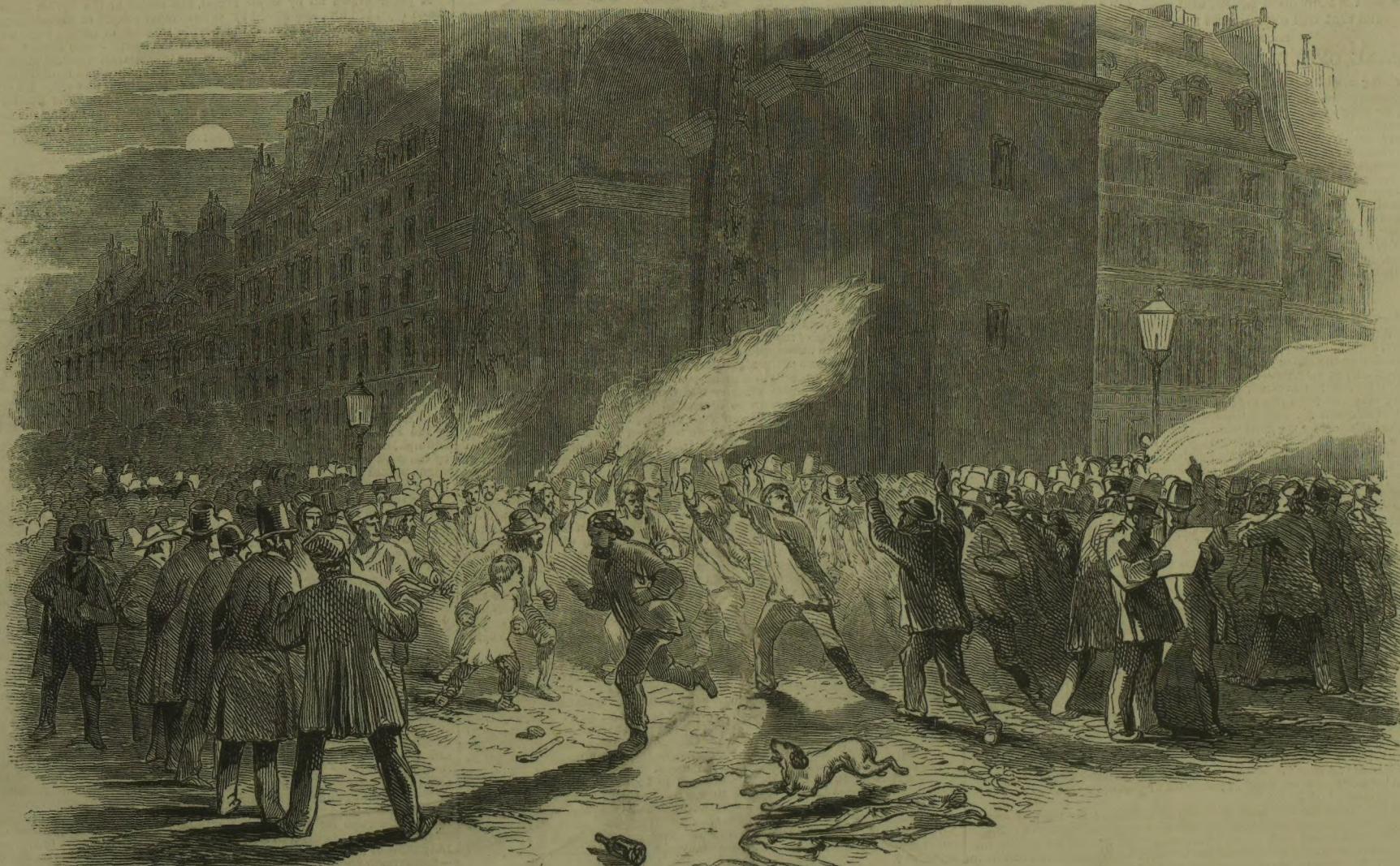
"Lo! the children die—
The little children—and ye heed them not.
The children die; they perish, body and soul,
In pestilent lanes and rotting alleys vile—
Thousands on thousands, more than eyes can count.
God's sun shines on them, but they never heard
His name who made it. The fair world they tread
Is foul to them that never saw the fields,

The green trees, the great mountains, the bright streams,
Or knew that God, who fashion'd all things, loves
All He has made, and children most of all.

* * * * *
They prowl in fetid ways, and lie, and steal,
And curse; and never know that words can bless,
Or that such thing as blessing in this world
Was ever heard of. Save, oh! save them all;
If not for their sakes, for our own! Not one
Of all these myriads, were we truly wise,
Should perish thus, for, though they live in shame,
And fill the world with crime and miseries,
Great is their sorrow, but the guilt is ours."

Such appeals have been listened to. A movement has at length been made to consider the subject in all its vastness, and to ascertain whether society, represented by the State, would not, even on the point of economy, as well as that of civilization and Christianity, be a gainer, by devoting its care and its money to these children *before* they become convicts, instead of *after*. On Tuesday night, Lord Ashley, with this view, delivered to a very thin, but highly attentive and deeply interested House, one of the most affecting and valuable speeches ever heard within the walls of Parliament; a speech which reflects honour upon his understanding and his heart; and which, if he had made no other effort to deserve such renown, would have been sufficient to enshrine his name in the grateful remembrance of his contemporaries and posterity. His Lordship traversed the whole subject, and allowed no branch of it to escape him; but as his object was not to devise a scheme of National Education, but to remove, or diminish, by the agency of the State, the destitution of these young and unhappy Pariahs of our cities—the ulcer spots in the fair body of our civilization—he dwelt at greatest length upon that portion of the evil which he considered to be of the most pressing kind, and the most susceptible of immediate remedy.

We must, however, before commenting on his Lordship's propositions, record our own belief, our most thorough and earnest conviction, that the question of National Education is even more important than that which he brought forward—that it must be



BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS, AT THE PORTE ST. DENIS, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

considered immediately, in all its magnitude—that it is the question of questions for this country, and that we fail as a nation in doing our duty to ourselves, while we neglect to declare as a fundamental principle of our Government, that every child born within our boundaries has not only a right to its food from our charity, if food fails it from other sources (which we have already conceded), but a right to its education, from our justice (which we have not conceded.) We therefore wish that Lord Ashley had gone to the root of the matter in the measure which he proposed to Parliament.

But, having said thus much, we must admit that his proposal for expending a portion of the national funds upon the voluntary emigration of pauper and destitute children, is second only in importance to such a comprehensive measure as we desire. The "EDUCATION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE," and "SYSTEMATIC Colonization," are the safety-valves of our present state of society; but, as opinion does not yet seem to have penetrated all classes so thoroughly upon these mighty topics as to force unwilling Governments to undertake them, those who insist upon the importance of them both can but welcome every right attempt which is made in the direction of either. Of this kind is the movement of Lord Ashley—a movement which, as far as it goes, has our most cordial approval and sympathy. We will not follow his Lordship through the details of his speech, or attempt even a summary of the painful story of misery, ignorance, destitution, and crime, which he narrated with harrowing minuteness. The speech will be read through the length and breadth of the land; and society will, we trust, be startled by the convincing proofs thus brought under its cognizance of the danger which it fosters in its breast, to undertake without loss of time the remedy which good policy and self-preservation would demand, were there even no higher principle of Christianity and philanthropy to urge it to the task. In order to make a beginning, and with the hope that the Government would aid the experiment—and, if it were found to answer, extend its operations to other large towns and cities, and to the rural districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland—his Lordship simply moved that it was expedient that means should be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to the Colonies of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools usually called Ragged Schools in the metropolis. In the debate that ensued, the principle was mostly conceded by every speaker; and the House in the most satisfactory manner expressed its acquiescence in the desirableness and expediency of ceasing to make a graduation in crime the necessary preliminary of any extension of the paternal care of the Government to the destitute youth of our empire. It was admitted on all hands that to make good conduct in Ragged or other schools the stepping-stone to the aid of the State, for conveyance to profitable and honourable employment in the colonies, was a vast improvement upon the course hitherto pursued—a boon to the recipients of the aid—a boon to the old and over-peopled country from which they were removed—and a still greater boon to the rich but under-peopled Colonies that would be but too happy receive them. Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, begged the withdrawal of the motion, distinctly affirming that Government were already acting upon the principles embodied in it, by the removal of youthful offenders at an earlier age than formerly from the scenes of their former contamination, and pledging himself and the Administration that no exertion would be omitted by the Emigration Commissioners, the Colonial Office, and the Government generally, to carry his views into operation as rapidly and as effectually as possible. Mr. Hawes followed on the same side, and was a little more precise than the Home Secretary. He stated, on the part of the Government, that the question of Emigration had engaged their earnest attention; that they proposed to ask for £10,000 this year, partly to defray the cost of sending out the wives and families of convicts to Australia, and partly for the purposes of voluntary emigration from the Ragged Schools. He also stated that the colonies to be benefited would be called upon to contribute towards the expense, and expressed his conviction that if Lord Ashley would allow the Government time to mature a plan, something practicable might be devised, not limited in its operation to the metropolis, but extended to the whole kingdom. Upon this understanding Lord Ashley withdrew his motion. We trust, however, that his Lordship will be vigilant, and that he will not consider he has done enough in the matter, or trust too implicitly to the promises which have been made. The Government is not very certain of a long lease of power. More exciting topics will, in all probability, monopolise its attention while it lasts. The question will require constant working, that it may not be lost sight of amid the whirl and turmoil of party politics. We believe, however, that it is in good hands, and that Lord Ashley has given it an impetus that will expedite its solution.

BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS AT PARIS.

The Engraving upon the preceding page represents one of those striking and fearful episodes of the great drama of the French Republic, of which the city of Paris has, for nearly four months past, furnished so many instances for artistic commemoration.

This truly melo-dramatic scene was enacted on Sunday night, at the Porte St. Denis, a favourite rendezvous of the turbulent. Thither a vast crowd flocked, bringing with them all the *affiches* bearing the name of Thiers which they could tear from the well-plastered walls of Paris.

With these materials, they resolved to have a great *auto da fé*; the lists were, accordingly, torn to pieces with contempt, and burnt amidst the frantic joy of the mob. There was a huge inflammable heap; but, not content with this bonfire, they wreaked their vengeance by burning the placards in their hands—perchance to serve as another new light for this lustrous age! The blaze was tremendous, and, contrasted with the dark masses of people, had a sort of Rembrandtish effect.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been propitious: some fine rain has fallen at different times. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, June 1, the sky was for the most part overcast, and rain was falling at intervals during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was chiefly W., but the air was mostly in very gentle motion; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Friday, till the evening, the sky was overcast, and it was cloudless afterwards; rain was falling frequently during the morning; the direction of the wind was mostly S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 57°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part overcast till early in the evening, after which time it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Sunday, the sky was mostly covered by clouds, and rain in heavy showers fell occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 55°. Monday, the sky was mostly clear during the day; at times there were clouds of such extent as to cover about one half of the sky, the clouds consisting of cumuli and cumulostrati; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 59°. Tuesday, at most times the sky was nearly free from clouds; at about noon the largest quantity of cloud prevailed, consisting of cumuli and cirri; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. Wednesday, during the early part of the day, a large quantity of cloud was prevalent at most times, and during the remainder of the day the sky was mostly clear; fine white rocky cumuli was abundant during the morning, and cirrus clouds during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 59°, and that for the week ending this day was 56°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Friday,	June 2	the highest during the day was 60°, and the lowest was 43°.
Saturday,	June 3	60
Sunday,	June 4	64
Monday,	June 5	67
Tuesday,	June 6	69°
Wednesday	June 7	69°

For the month of May, the average temperature of the air was 58°; the average daily difference of temperature was 30°; the average temperature of the dew point was 51°; the average weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 4½ grains; and the degree of humidity of the air was 73, where complete saturation would be represented by 100.

The weather during the month of May was remarkable: for the first fifteen days the sky was free from cloud both day and night, and during the remainder of the month the sky was for the most part cloudless; slight rain fell on the 20th, and then none till the afternoon of the last day, when a quarter of an inch in depth fell; the temperature of the air was high all the month.

Blackheath, Thursday, June 8th, 1848.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the National Assembly, at the close of a most stormy discussion, divided on the proposition that leave be given to prosecute M. Louis Blanc for guilty participation in the events of the 15th of May, when there were—

For the proposition	337
Against it	369

Majority against the proposition

On this subject much difference of opinion was expressed in Paris. The prevailing one of the journals seemed to accord with the vote of the Assembly, that is, against the application for permission to prosecute the gentleman in question. This conclusion was founded on the absence of any evidence against M. Louis Blanc. If, however, in that respect the decision was favourable to M. Louis Blanc, there occurred in the course of the discussion incidents which showed that, as a political economist at least, the majority of the Assembly is opposed to him.

The state of Paris during the week may be described as "feverish." The elections going on for members of the National Assembly, in the room of those who, having been elected for Paris and other places, had chosen to sit for the latter—the question of the National Workshops—the obvious disunion between the members of the Government—the resignation of the law officers of the Republic, and the extraordinary scene between those gentlemen and M. Crémieux in the Assembly on Monday, all lending their quota of agitation to swell the tide of excitement. With respect to the elections, the Conservative party calculated on an increase of their strength in the Assembly, particularly in the returns for Paris, as the large number of candidates (200 for 11 vacancies) served to puzzle and divide the Ultra-Republicans, while the Modérés were understood to be acting with unanimity.

The *Moniteur* announces that the resignations of M. Portalis, Attorney-General of the Republic, and M. Landrin, Advocate-General, have been accepted by the Executive Government; and also publishes a proclamation, signed by M. Armand Marrast, Mayor of Paris, forbidding tumultuous assemblages in the streets.

Rumour continued to ascribe to the partisans of more than one pretender efforts to dispose the population to disaffection. Among other assertions of the kind we are told, that "there is at present in Paris an association composed of friends to Henry V., who pay idle men to assemble in groups at the Porte Saint Denis and the Porte St. Martin to create disorder." It is further asserted that two white flags, decorated with *feuilles-de-lis*, are ready in the same quarter to be hoisted when the moment shall arrive.

A collision, which might have led to consequences of a very serious nature, was threatened on Monday evening. A large crowd of persons gathered together at the barracks in the Rue Faubourg du Temple, and insulted the soldiers. The latter became exasperated, and rushed out to attack the mob, but the officers interfered, and ordered their men to re-enter the barracks. The mob then attacked the officers themselves, calling them "Aristocrats," and continued to insult the troops, who had retired. Their vociferations had continued for some time with unabated violence, when the exasperation of the troops rose to such a pitch that they attempted to force open the doors, which had been shut by order of the officers. Seeing that the men could not be controlled much longer, an officer came out of the barracks and addressed the mob, urging them to withdraw, and saying that if they did not he could not answer for the consequence. As at the same time the troops were continuing their efforts to force their way out, the mob found it would not be safe to stand their ground any longer, and finally dispersed.

The service of the railroads was not interrupted on Monday in Paris, notwithstanding the strike against the employment of English workmen. The trains left at the usual hour for Orleans, Versailles, and St. Germain's. Precautions had been adopted, and troops stationed along the lines for their protection.

The attempt of the engine-drivers on the Boulogne Railway to stop the working of the line, by striking *en masse* for higher wages and less work, has been completely foiled by the firmness of M. Yury, the *chef d'exploitation*. That gentleman immediately addressed a letter to the *Journal de la Somme*, declaring that the demands of the engine-men being altogether unreasonable, he, the engineers, and the other scientific men connected with the line, would rather work the engines themselves than allow such conditions to be imposed on them. On Sunday night M. Yury had completed his arrangements for a supply of new hands, and at present the regularity of the service is ensured.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The President took the chair at half-past one o'clock. General Clement Thomas ascended the tribune to give some explanations relative to the words which had fallen from him when speaking of the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In designating it "a gewgaw of vanity" (*hochet de la vanité*) he never meant to allude to those brave men who had received it as a reward for their conduct on the field of battle. His thought, when he spoke, was directed to the dreadful abuse of the decoration during the last two reigns, when it was notoriously employed as a means of corruption. No one could suppose that he referred to any honourable man who had really merited the distinction by his services; but to prevent any misapprehension he now declared that he had not meant to offend any one.

This *amende honorable* was favourably received.

The President: The order of the day is the monthly ballot for the nomination of the President of the Assembly. But before honourable representatives proceed to it, I wish to say a few words in relation to myself. (Movement of attention; deep silence.) From the repeated declarations of many of my colleagues, I am given to understand that it is their intention to maintain me in my present position. I feel grateful for the kind feeling which prompts such a mark of respect, but I have to declare that my health prevents me from accepting it. I had at first undertaken these functions from a sense of duty, and I applied to the discharge of them, as is my custom in everything committed to my care, all the strength and ability of which I am possessed. But after having occupied the arm-chair for two-and-twenty days, I found myself so exhausted that I was obliged to yield my place to M. Sénard. On Saturday I again tried to perform my duty, but I find my chest so fatigued that I am obliged to give way. In consequence I have to request you to allow me to take an ordinary seat amongst you, where I shall do all I can to be useful. (Hear.)

The report of the Committee on the salary of the President was presented; it gives 4000f. a month for the expenses of that functionary, in place of 80,000f. a year, as it was before; and to each of the questors 500f. salary a month.

The Minister of the Interior announced that intelligence had been received of a great victory obtained by the Italians over the Austrians; the former with 15,000 men against 30,000. (Applause.)

M. Payerre wanted to know why the Minister of Justice had on Saturday voted against his own law officers? Why had not he and they been agreed beforehand as to their acts in so grave a matter? Or, was it true that the minister had separated from the law officers?

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, said he knew that the law officers of the Republic were most conscientious in their opinion relative to the affair on that day before the Chamber. He had voted on the matter not as a member of the Government, but as a simple representative. The hon. member entered into a long account of the proceedings which had taken place between the law officers of the Republic and the Executive Committee, before the authorisation to accuse M. Louis Blanc had been demanded, from which it appeared that the law officers had declared that they must resign if the Executive Committee did not give permission to have the matter before the Chamber. The Executive Committee had acceded, declaring that they did not wish to trammel the course of justice. He had been perfectly free of all opinion in the matter; and it was only when he found the political turn that matters were taking, and that the inviolability of a representative was in danger, that he determined to vote. It was as a gleam of light which suggested to him that he ought not to abstain. The other members of the Government evidently considered that they were also free to vote, since all (with one exception) had expressed their opinion.

M. Portalis (late Procureur-General) said that he had given in his resignation, not because of the vote of the Chamber, but because he had received a disavowal which he ought not to have expected. (Hear, hear.) The honourable Minister of Justice was well aware of the requisitory, and when he (M. Portalis) had appeared before the Government to demand permission to bring the matter before the Chamber, that honourable minister was the very first to declare that the authorisation ought absolutely to be demanded. ("Oh, oh" and marks of the greatest astonishment.) He had even gone farther, and, when the requisitory was submitted to him, said, "I quite agree with you in all your views of the matter." (Great astonishment—great agitation.) The honourable representative went on explaining the circumstances of the case, accusing the minister, in very clear and unmistakeable language, of having shown one face to the law officers and another to the Assembly, on Saturday. (Extraordinary agitation.)

M. Landrin (late Procureur of the Republic) wished to add a few words to what had just been said. When the affair of May 15 was brought forward for inquiry, it was found that a representative of the people ought to be implicated; the Minister of Justice was not ignorant of any one act of the whole proceeding. ("Oh, oh" sensation.) It was he even that had recommended the law officers of the Crown to carry the matter before the Executive Committee. It was he that advised them as to what they ought to do; it was he who went with them to the Executive Committee; it was he, when the law officers declared that there was nothing of politics in the matter, had exclaimed then, "I quite agree with you in all your views." (A tremendous burst of surprise, and great agitation.) The honourable representative concluded by declaring that he defied any one to deny what he had said. (Loud applause.)

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, had heard of the course of the proceedings only up to Wednesday. From that time to Saturday he had not heard anything; on Saturday it was that the Procureur-Général had declared absolutely that M. Louis Blanc could not be examined as a witness, but that he must be inculpated. The honourable Minister went on to repeat what he had said before, and then alluding to the phrase "I agree with you," said that it was said in reference to the question of consulting the Executive Committee. He argued that further than that he could not have gone, since, if he had given his perfect acquiescence to the law officers in the matter, it would follow that if the Executive Committee had refused to allow the demand to be made to the Chamber, he should have been obliged to give in his resignation with the law officers. (Laughter.) The Minister went on speaking for some time, but towards the close changed his language; then denying positively that he had said that he agreed with M. Portalis and M. Landrin. Had he done so, and afterwards voted as he had done, he would be unworthy of a seat in the Chamber. (Great agitation.) M. Landrin maintained in the most positive terms that his assertion was correct; and going over the circumstances, stated the very precise moment and

the exact spot when and where the Minister had declared to him that they were all of the same opinion. (Continued agitation.)

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, said that he was evidently accused of falsehood. (Movement.) He could declare that he had not the slightest recollection of the words attributed to him. (The hon. Minister's statement was received with very marked disfavour. The agitation became, if possible, greater after he had concluded.)

M. J. Favre, Under-Secretary of State, and reporter of the committee which decided on indicting Louis Blanc, tried to obtain a hearing, but could not succeed.

A cry of "The order of the day!" was uttered, but it was met with cries of "No, no."

The President put the question of the discussion being closed, but nearly the whole House rose against such a course.

M. J. Favre said that after what had occurred on Saturday he had thought it his duty to resign. When the whole ministry had risen against the law officers of the Republic, it was time for him to withdraw. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that the vote of Saturday was of great gravity, since it showed that the government was divided, that there was a schism in the body which directed the affairs of the state; it showed that the Government was not what the Assembly wished to see it, strong and united. He had blushed when he saw the Minister of Justice vote as he had done. (Loud cheers.) He could affirm that after he had read his report to the Minister of Justice, that functionary was very far from being contrary to the sentiments therein expressed. (Agitation.) Yes, the Minister had not said one word against it—had, to all appearance, looked on it as perfectly correct in its views—had not uttered one remark against it, and consequently it was the custom in most cases, had implied there was nothing against it by his silence. (Hear, hear.) The honourable deputy went on for some time speaking strongly against the conduct of the Minister.

Great confusion followed. It was then proposed to pass to the order of the day *motive*, that "after the frank and loyal explanations of M. Portalis and M. Landrin, the Assembly here passes to the order of the day." Some members applauded this most loudly, but eventually it was not put to the vote, the feeling being apparently that it would not be safe to thus pass a vote of censure on a Minister.

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then put and carried. M. Buchez announced the result of the ballot for the post of President:—

Number of voters	696
For M. Sénard	593
Lost votes	103

In consequence, M. Sénard was declared duly elected for the present month.

The representatives then withdrew to their *bureaux*, to ballot for six Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries, two—M. E. Lafayette and de George—going out in turn, and M. Lacrosse having resigned.

The following is the result of the ballot for the Vice-Presidents:—M. Bethmont obtained 621 votes; M. Marrast, 590; M. Corbon, 577; M. de Cormenin, 557; M. Portalis, 428; and M. Lacrosse, 425. These gentlemen were accordingly declared duly elected.

The Minister of the Interior presented, in the name of the Executive Government, three bills:—1, relating to departmental municipalities; 2, against armed or unarmed assemblages; and 3, one demanding a credit of 500,0

PRUSSIA.

The latest intelligence from Berlin is still of a very unsatisfactory nature. Uncertainty, distrust, and suspicion still predominate, and not only the ministry but the Constituent Assembly itself is falling into bad odour. The many speeches which have been already delivered in that Assembly, in direct or indirect denunciation of the events of March or their consequences, and the refusal to attend either *in corpore* or by delegation the procession in honour of the victims of the March revolution, have caused all but general dissatisfaction. From some provincial districts, moreover, addresses of the most insulting kind have been forwarded "to the people of Berlin." Meantime, commercial affairs are as bad as ever, and employment is comparatively scarce. The ministry have strenuously opposed in the Constituent Assembly the appointment of a committee to report on the origin and causes of the dissensions and animosity between the Polish and German races in the grand duchy of Posen. This opposition on their part, which can only be accounted for by their unwillingness to have the truth made known, has increased their unpopularity. Matters cannot long remain as they are in Berlin, and some change for better or worse may be shortly looked for.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna state that quiet and confidence are gradually returning to that city. Business has resumed its proper course. The damage done to the streets was almost wholly repaired on the 29th ult., at which date only a solitary barricade here and there remained as an outward sign of the last popular commotion. Collections had been made for the labourers, most of whom had returned to the work which was provided for those who were out of employment. Their behaviour throughout the late excitement is generally acknowledged to have been exemplary, and their honesty and forbearance are eulogised in glowing terms by the Vienna papers and the correspondents of the German press. Several foreign ambassadors had gone to join the Emperor's Court at Innspruck.

On the 2d instant the resignation of Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Hoyos, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was officially notified by a circular signed by the Emperor.

Count Lützow, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Rome (who recently received his passports), arrived at Trieste on the 30th ult., on board her Majesty's steam-ship *Locust*.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Committee of the German Parliament, who are engaged in the preparation of the German Constitution have agreed to the following important proclamation, which is from the pen of M. Dahlmann, and which has been officially published. It is expected that this most sensible document will have much effect in calming the apprehensions of those Slavonian populations of the empire, who feel themselves every day more and more surrounded by the baneful influences which are set in motion by Russian wiles and Russian gold.

The Constituent National Assembly of Germany solemnly declares—

"That it fully recognises the right of the non-Germanic peoples on German Federal ground to proceed in their national development, and in Church, schools, literature, administration, and law courts, to enjoy a perfect equality in the use of their languages, as far as they extend. It is of course understood that they, too, are entitled to any right which the joint constitution (now framing) may guarantee to the German people."

"Germany, henceforward, free and united, is great and mighty enough, without jealousy, to grant to tribes of other tongues that have grown up in her bosom all that nature and history entitle them to. Neither the Slavonian, nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any one else belonging to us, shall have reason to complain of an infringement of his national ways, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger."

No discussion upon the subject of this proclamation was permitted by the Assembly, its majority, no doubt, being prompted by the desire of keeping aloof for the present from the Schleswig-Holstein question.

HANOVER.—The Revolutionary leaven is fermenting here, and one of its first effects is the issuing of a proclamation, on the evening of the 1st instant, by the civic authorities of Hanover, whereby all houses are ordered to be closed at ten P.M., and all loitering in the streets is forbidden.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Numerous bands continue to levy black mail in the rural districts of this Duchy. In the vicinity of Waren there is a band consisting of from 2000 to 3000 men. The landed proprietors have fled from many quarters.

BOHEMIA.

The Convocation of a Slavonic Congress at Prague, and the establishment of a Provisional Government in Bohemia, have caused not a little excitement in that part of Europe.

The usually quiet streets of Prague are thronged with deputies and deputations, and the jaunty colours of the Hungarians, Bohemians, Croats, and other numerous tribes, each speaking a different dialect, mingle gaily together. A letter from Prague describes the scene as most animated.

The programme of the central committee of the Congress has appeared. The first clause points out the necessity of a league, defensive and offensive, between all Slaves. It is only by a people's league, by the constitution of Austria into a confederate state (*Bundesstaat*), that she can reacquire her lost strength. By the free union of tribes, constitutional liberty and hallowed nationality would be guaranteed, as on the other hand additional splendour would accrue to the Imperial Crown, even should a portion of the empire be lost. The second clause discusses the bases of this Volksbund, or people's league. The key-stone, as it were, is in the preservation of every distinct nationality. A People's Diet is proposed to be held even at Vienna, where each nationality would be duly represented. The Magyars of Hungary are called upon to put aside all their own internal dissensions. After expressing sympathy with the Slavonic tribes without the Austrian dominions, namely, the Poles and the Slaves in Turkey, clause four treats of the position of the Slaves in the German Parliament. They will never allow Austria to occupy a subordinate position under another power. Between the Emperor and the Austrian people there shall be no other organ than their own Parliaments. "The Slaves never will recognise the decrees of the Frankfort Diet as binding." Clause five proposes that a deputation shall wait upon his Majesty the Emperor, to inform him of the resolutions of the Slavonic Congress.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The re-commencement of hostilities by the Danes and Germans, which we briefly noticed in our Postscript of last week, has been confirmed by full details which have reached us of the affair at Duppel, on the Sundewitt. Those accounts, however, differ very materially as to the number of the troops engaged on both sides; although it is generally admitted that it was between 14,000 and 16,000 men. That of the Danes was, however, not so great as supposed; and they owe their success in this instance more to the determined courage and patriotic zeal displayed on behalf of their King, than to any superiority of numbers, in addition to the masterly manner in which they were brought into action gradually, after being landed. A vast number of wounded had been conveyed to Flensburg. The Danes took 50 Mecklenburgers prisoners, and six pieces of cannon, according to the Flensburg report; but a great many more had fallen into their hands than was stated publicly.

Accounts from Schleswig, of the 1st inst., mention the capture of two Danish battalions on the preceding Tuesday. Gravenstein was bombarded by them; but they were eventually repulsed by General Wrangle. A rumour accompanies this intelligence to the effect that a Danish *corps d'armée* of 6000 men is surrounded by the Prussian troops. The Radical party in Copenhagen is said to have gained its point; that is to say, the proposals for peace have been successfully resisted.

There is nothing said of any advance to the northward by the Germans. The retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg took place on the 2d, Apenrade and Hadersleben being abandoned to the Danes.

The inhabitants of Kiel have addressed a petition to the National Assembly at Frankfort, protesting, by anticipation, against any partition of Schleswig.

SWEDEN.

From Stockholm, under the date of the 26th of May, it is stated that the governor, Baron de Sprengtporten, was to go on a special mission to Denmark. The Danish Government had announced, in Sweden and Norway, that, until further orders no volunteers from either of those countries would be received in Denmark.

HOLLAND.

On Monday last there was a grand dinner at Court, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia. On the previous evening his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick of the Netherlands also gave a grand dinner in honour of the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia has left the Hague, for Berlin.

The *Nederlandse Staats Courant* contains the Royal decree nominating M. Van Bosse, Refundary of the Department of Finance, Member of the Council of State. By another decree of the same date (June 3) his Majesty has provisionally confided the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, *ad interim*, to Councilor Van Bosse. His Majesty has appointed Count de Byland, Governor of the province of South Holland.

BELGIUM.

From Brussels, under the date of Tuesday last, we learn that there has been a strike for wages among the workmen employed on the public works. The gendarmes were called out to disperse the mob. One shot only was fired in the air but no accident of any kind took place. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to prison.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the packet *Cambria*, which brings on freight £73,000 in specie. By this arrival we learn that the last news received from Europe had had a favourable influence upon the other side of the Atlantic, and strong hopes were indulged in that it would materially assist in the improvement of trade.

General Scott had arrived in the United States from Mexico, and expressed a very strong conviction that the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States had already been ratified, and that the news thereof might be reasonably expected every day.

The people were in the midst of the preliminary steps of a new Presidential election, and both parties were marshalling their forces to name candidates to represent their respective principles.

The "democrats" held their Convention of Delegates for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President at Baltimore, on the 23d ult. We have, as yet, no information of a choice having been made.

The opposing or Whig party will not hold their nominating Convention until the first week in next month, Philadelphia being the designated place. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, and Mr. Clay are the prominent men before the country for the Whig nomination of President.

The prospects of the growing crops of all sorts—the grain crops especially—to

all appearance and universal report, are described as being most exuberant; for a greater breadth of land than ever was sown with wheat; and, unless some unforeseen blight falls upon it, the yield will be unprecedented.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A treaty is said to have been concluded between the Indians and white population of the peninsula of Yucatan, which will, it is expected, stay the progress of the bill now before the United States Congress to enable the President to interfere by force of arms.

THE BRAZILS.

Her Majesty's steamer *Firebrand* arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday night, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 28th of April. Lord Howden, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, arrived in her.

The effect of the news upon the Brazilians, of the revolutionary affairs of Continental Europe, was so astounding, that French business was stopped, and monetary transactions were suspended.

The Emperor was in Rio, much affected by the expatriation of the house of Bourbon, with which he is so closely allied.

The affairs of La Plata are mending, but so slowly as to be almost imperceptible.

WEST INDIES.

Advices have been received this week. The weather generally had been favourable for the crops, which throughout the West Indies were an average quantity. In Jamaica rain was wanted. The Islands were very healthy, with the exception of Barbados, where a few cases of fever had occurred. With respect to the condition and prospects of the West India colonies, the accounts are of the same gloomy and desponding character which has characterised our advices for some time past. Meetings continued to be held in Jamaica to take into account the alarming state of affairs.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica arrived at Kingston on the 2nd of May, in the *Teviot* steamer, from his visitation of the Bahama Islands.

ST. DOMINGO.

The following details of the revolutionary movement in this fine island, which we briefly adverted to in our last Number, have come to hand:—

The insurrection commenced at Port-au-Prince on the 23d of April, with a large body of armed men marching into the capital and parading the streets, giving out as their intention to depose the President, and appoint another in his place. This was immediately met by the President sending a messenger to the insurgents, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers and two hundred Horse Guards; but, every effort to effect a compromise proving abortive, a serious conflict took place, which ended in the defeat of the insurgents, with considerable loss on both sides. The bodies of those who fell belonging to the Government were removed during the night, while the remains of the insurgents were exposed on the following morning as a public example, their heads being chopped off, and their bodies hacked about in the most horrible manner; many in whom life was not extinct being subjected to the same treatment. For several days after not a person of colour was able to walk the streets without being instantly assassinated by the Government troops, to whom the utmost license was given; the bodies of those so assassinated were carried off in carts to the beach, and there buried in deep trenches. The houses of the British and French Consuls were crowded to excess, and such protection as they could afford was readily given; but the absence of a British ship of war was severely felt. These proceedings in Port-au-Prince were shortly followed by an insurrection in the south, to quell which the President Soulouque had marched, it was reported, at the head of 6000 men, but the result had not transpired. Another disturbance broke out at Miraguanne, to which the President forthwith repaired at the head of a considerable force, and, meeting the insurgents on the 30th of April, routed them with little trouble, and was thence on his way to Aux Cayes. A proclamation had in the meantime been issued by the Government, denouncing several persons as traitors, to be seized and shot without the slightest ceremony.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

LAMBETH.—A meeting of electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Lambeth Electoral Association, to give expression to the sentiments of the borough upon the recent anti-reform declaration of Lord John Russell, and to adopt measures in support of Mr. Hume's motion, now before the House of Commons. The hall was crowded to excess, and the members for the borough (the Right Hon. T. C. D'Eyncourt and Mr. Charles Pearson) attended by special invitation. The following resolutions, accompanied by suitable speeches, were agreed to:—1. "That, in the judgment of this meeting, the declaration of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., must be regarded as a real or affected ignorance of the state of public opinion, and a willingness to mistake the determination of the people at large to maintain peace and order for their satisfaction with the present course of legislation; and that, therefore, it is incumbent upon all who would avert civil commotion, to accelerate the progress of freedom, and promote the national welfare, by the constitutional expression of their views and wishes; and determines to seek such further reforms as it believes will be conducive to the prosperity of all classes of the community."—2. "That this meeting declares its conviction that the House of Commons does not truly represent the population, and that, so long as it is constituted as it is at present, it cannot become the proper organ for the expression of the nation's will, and that any reform in our representative system which fails to recognise the right of every man to the franchise, limited only by the regulations necessary for its legitimate exercise, can neither be complete nor permanent; but that, regarding Mr. Hume's motion as a practical advance towards a full and fair representation of the people, it determines to give that movement its earnest and utmost support."—A petition to the Legislature embodying the sentiments of those resolutions was agreed to, and the meeting separated amidst "cheers for Charter and Mitchell."

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night there was a meeting of the members of the borough of Finsbury Reform Association, at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, on the subject of Mr. Hume's approaching motion. They resolved on the adoption of a petition in its support; and that it should be conveyed to the different parishes in the borough for signatures: and the hope was very strongly expressed that all parishes, boroughs, districts, &c., would pursue a similar course, as the best means of calmly and peacefully collecting the people's opinions, and of procuring genuine signatures.

MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the electors and inhabitants of this borough was held in the Workhouse-yard, pursuant to a requisition signed by several of the rate-payers, for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russell's recent declaration respecting reform in the House of Commons, and of passing some resolutions on that subject. Sir J. Walmsley, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Soden, Lord Dudley Stuart, and many other influential gentlemen residing in the parish, were present. The number present was about 1500. Mr. J. Williams, M.P., on the motion of Mr. Hume, took the chair. The following resolutions, and a petition to Parliament founded upon them, were agreed to, after a somewhat stormy discussion, caused by the Chartists, who endeavoured to force some of their amendments upon the meeting:—1. "That the present state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament is partial in its nature, and in its practice tends to class legislation, is no security against unequal and oppressive taxation, and produces no comprehensive measures for the benefit of the people." 2. "That her Majesty's Prime Minister having stated his opinion that the people require no extensive measures of political and fiscal reform, it is hereby resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, in order to secure the stability of the institutions of the country and maintain public order, it is indispensably necessary that the elective franchise be extended to all men of mature age, who are registered as residents for a period of twelve months; that the duration of Parliament should not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot; and that there should be an equal apportionment of members to population." Towards the close of the proceedings the following resolution was also carried:—"That the assertion made by Lord John Russell, in his place in the House of Commons this session, that the people of this country do not desire either the great measure of reform, as proposed by Mr. Hume and other members of the House, nor the other great measure as advocated in the People's Charter, is evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country, and a proof that he is utterly unfit to conduct the affairs of the nation."

MEETING IN CHELSEA.—A numerous meeting, for the same purpose, convened by the West London Reform Association, was held also on Wednesday evening, at the Wellesley Arms, Robert-street, Chelsea.

BATH.—A crowded and influential meeting of the electors, non-electors, merchants, tradesmen, and working-classes of the city of Bath was held on Wednesday, in the Guildhall of the city of Bath, for the purpose of furthering the movement at present going on for reform in Parliament. The large room was crowded; and on the platform the mayor, H. Hunt, Esq., was surrounded by several aldermen and town-councillors, and other influential citizens. Resolutions and a petition similar to those adopted at the meetings above mentioned were agreed to.

WAKEFIELD.—A numerous meeting of the same character was also held at Wakefield, on Monday evening, in pursuance of a requisition presented to the mayor, which declared the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for the proposed measures of Reform. Resolutions, &c., were accordingly passed.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF PARIS.

This is a well-timed addition to the Sights of the Metropolis, both as regards novelty of subject, and the season of its exhibition. The new picture has been sketched since the late revolution, and it represents that focus of Republican excitement, the Place de la Révolution. The Luxor obelisk, the colossal fountains and statues, are in themselves pictorial novelties; but, in this picture, they are superseded by the political excitement in each direction, such as is now the every-day out-door life of Paris. From two or three directions vast processions are pouring towards the *façade* of the Chamber of Deputies, where the Provisional Government are proclaiming the Republic—the great event of the 4th ult., full of theatrical effect.

Another direction is free of liberty, on its way to be planted, accompanied by a shouting group; next is a priestly procession—what a Juxta-position! There are also numerous holiday parties in their flaring blue blouses and red sash and head-gear. In short, most of the actors are playing at Republicanism in high glee. All the life of the scene is cleverly characteristic; in the localities, the grove of the Tuilleries, the Vistas of the Champs Elysées, the Chamber Façade, the long lines of palace and street, and the hazy Seine—all are painted with that spirit and accuracy for which Mr. Burford has so long enjoyed high and deserved reputation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—They shall have prompt attention.

"Sir J. A." "Susser."—Are you aware that for double Chess a double set of Chess-men is required?

"A. L."—We prefer the position in three moves. The other, though ingenious, is too artificial.

"T. J." "Penzance."—Your communication has been despatched to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, from whom you will doubtless hear very shortly.

"G. A. H."—Your solution of Enigma No. 317 is the same as the author's.

"T. B." "Liverpool."—In Problem No. 225 mate cannot possibly be given in four moves by the mode of play suggested. Enigma No. 305 is perfectly correct.

"Jareph."—We never heard of such a thing as "Chess played arithmetically." Our Correspondent's other questions are quite unintelligible.

"H. E. K." "York."—Unfortunately it is by much too easy.

"A. K." "There is nothing problematical in such positions. Pray devote a few months to the study of D'Orville, Bolton, Ercole dal Rio, and other masters, before your next attempt. You will then favour us with something deserving publicity.

"A. B. C."—It is you, and not the Enigma, that is wrong. See our notice to "Sopracita" last week.

"D. D." "Cambridge."—You should join the St. George's Chess Club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is three guineas per annum.

"Syntax."—Mr. McDonnell never published a Treatise on Chess, but



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA WHEN A CHILD.—FROM A PICTURE BY HOPPNER.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

THIS very characteristic Portrait of the Princess Sophia, when a child, is from a celebrated picture, painted by Hoppner, who chiefly excelled in females and children. The composition is a charming one; and, many years since, became very popular in consequence of its being engraved on copper by Caroline Watson, and dedicated to Queen Charlotte.

In our Obituary of last week, we gave a brief Memoir of the lamented Princess. We append to the Portrait a few anecdotes of her Royal Highness at the engaging age which the painter has here so successfully pourtrayed.

Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," continually speaks of the amiability and good-breeding of the young Princesses, particularly of the Princess Sophia. The Queen, when she went to early prayers, frequently sent her favourite little dog, Badine, to Miss Burney, to take charge of. One day, after the page had fetched it, the little Princess Sophia rapped at her door, and curtseying and blushing, said her mamma had sent her for the little dog's basket. Miss Burney begged to be allowed to carry it to the Queen's room, but the little gentlewoman insisted upon taking it herself, with a mingled modesty and good-breeding very striking in one so young. Miss Burney adds:—"The readiness and grace of their civilities, even in the midst of their happiest wildnesses and freedom, are at once a surprise and charm to all who see them."

On one occasion at breakfast, whilst the King was reading the newspaper to his family, the Princess Sophia, then very young, said, "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is?" Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were then often half-starved for want, the child replied "That is very cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners." Due praise was given for this benevolent intention, which was directed to be put in force, together with an addition from the Royal parents; and many a heart was relieved that knew not its benefactor.

The late Princess was the twelfth child of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; and an amusing circumstance connected with her birth is thus related:—

The fast increase of the Royal family appears to have been a serious obstacle

was on duty in front of the residence of her late Royal Highness. The ladies and gentlemen invited to the solemnity having assembled at an early hour, the funeral procession left the Princess's residence at a quarter past five o'clock.

It consisted of several mourning coaches drawn by four horses each, and conveying the late Princess' domestics and medical attendants; also the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce; the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Augusta Cadogan; the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Liddell; and the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Col. Sir George Couper, Bart.; two Ladies of the Queen Dowager, the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Charles Somerset; and two Ladies of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgina Bathurst and Lady Caroline Murray; the Lord in Waiting of the Queen, the Earl of Morton; the Groom in Waiting of the Queen, Sir Frederick Stovin; the Equerry to the Queen, Col. Buckley; and the Equerry to the Queen-Dowager, Captain Somerset; the Lady of the Bedchamber of the late Princess, Lady Carteret; the Bedchamber Woman of her late Royal Highness Miss Vyse; and Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton; the Coronet of her late Royal Highness; the Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and Sir William Martins.

Next came

THE HEARSE,
Containing the Body of the late Princess,
Drawn by six horses.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, and her attendant, Lady Couper.

The funeral procession arrived at the chapel of the Cemetery at seven o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Clerk of the Closet, the Queen, the Bishop of Norwich, the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford, and the Chaplain in attendance upon her late Royal Highness, the Rev. Evan Nepean, had assembled at the Cemetery, and met the procession at the entrance of the chapel.

His Excellency Count Kielmensege, the Diplomatic Representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the brother of the late Princess, was present in the chapel.

in the path of Zoffany, the portrait painter. When he commenced his first picture of the Royal Family, there were ten children: after finishing his sketch, and proceeding with the colouring, various circumstances prevented him from proceeding. The completion of the picture was, consequently, delayed, when a messenger came to inform the artist that another Prince was born, and must be introduced into the painting. This took some time, when a second messenger arrived to announce the birth of a Princess (the late Princess Sophia), and to acquaint him that the illustrious little stranger must have a place on the canvas. This was impossible without a new arrangement; one-half of the figures, therefore, were obliterated, in order that the grouping might be closer to make room. To do this was the work of many months, and, before it was finished, a letter came from one of the Maids of Honour, begging the painter to make room for another addition to the family group. "This," cried the perplexed painter, "is too much! If they cannot sit with more regularity, I cannot paint with more expedition, and must give up the task."

Soon after the birth of the Princess Sophia, the King occupied himself in making arrangements for the future settlement of his numerous family, and sent a message to Parliament, calling on the two Houses to enable him to make suitable provisions for his younger children out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, which could not be done without an act of Parliament for that purpose. This proposal went to the settling an annuity of £60,000 on the six younger Princes, and of £50,000 on the five Princesses; but these annuities were only to take effect on the demise of his Majesty. The message was received with good-will by Parliament, and a bill passed, to which the Royal assent was soon afterwards given.

THE remains of her late Royal Highness were privately removed on Tuesday morning from her residence, Vicarage-place, Kensington, for interment in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

A Guard of Honour

was on duty in front of the residence of her late Royal Highness. The body of the late Princess was placed on the bier, and the burial service commenced, the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, officiating, assisted by the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford.

The chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, sat at the head of the corpse, with her attendant, Lady Couper—the ladies of the Royal Family on either side the bier; the Lady of the Bedchamber of her late Royal Highness, Lady Carteret, and the Bedchamber Woman, Miss Vyse, being nearest the head of the corpse. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, sat near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household stood at the foot of the corpse. The remainder of the ladies and gentlemen assisting at the solemnity stood on either side of the chapel, or were conducted into the pews.

The part of the burial service before the interment being read, the coffin was deposited in the vault beneath the chapel, and the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, then concluded the service.

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household out of the chapel, followed by the ladies and gentlemen present at the solemnity.

THE ROYAL CHENILLE QUILT.

We are much gratified in laying before our readers the annexed representation and details of the magnificent Chenille Quilt, worked in crochet, which was presented on the christening day of the infant Princess to her Majesty, by Mrs. Hairs, of Exeter, by the hands of the Countess of Charlemont, the Lady in Waiting; on which occasion the Queen was graciously pleased to express her admiration of such an unprecedented display of female taste and skill. Mrs. Hairs is, we understand, the authoress of several small publications on knitting, netting, and crochet work.

The designing and working of this superb Quilt occupied Mrs. Hairs three months. The sketch will convey but an imperfect idea of its magnificence; though the outline and shadowing are correct. The materials of which it is made



SUPERB CHENILLE QUILT PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

were all manufactured in England, and consist of the richest silk chenille, gold-coloured crochet silk, and gold and silver thread. The whole of the design is worked in gold-coloured crochet silk, the shading in oak-coloured chenille, and the dark shadow on the outer edge of the scrolls and leaves in black, except where it falls on a white ground, when grey is used. The scrolls on the outer edge of the shield are worked on a Royal purple ground; and there is a relief of pure white between the purple and scarlet, which is indicated in the pattern by the letter W.

The whole of the centre is Royal scarlet, shaded towards the right and left to a deep claret. In the centre of the shield are the Royal arms. These are composed of gold and silver, with every colour and shading that is used in the most perfect painting; in many parts it being necessary to hold as many as seventeen colours in the hand at one time. The lace is of gold thread over scarlet silk bullion fringe, and is not made separately. It is lined with quilted rich white satin, and measures 6½ yards round within the lace.

DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN.

On Tuesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the school-room attached to Park Chapel, situate in Grove-street, Camden Town. The alarm was instantly given, and a great number of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, when they found smoke in dense bodies pouring forth from the lower windows of the chapel, which the flames had reached. A very short period elapsed before the engines of the parish, London establishment, West of England, and County Company arrived; the fire, however, had, during the interim, extended along the flooring and communicated with the pews. The engines were soon got ready for work, but, unfortunately, the supply of water was not sufficient to subdue so large a body of flame; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of all parties present, the work of devastation continued, and before eleven o'clock nearly every part of the building presented one broad sheet of fire, which, as it broke through the roof and the different windows, illuminated not merely the neighbourhood, but also the surrounding district. The firemen kept to their work, and tried all they could to prevent the conflagration from extending through the building; but their exertions met with little success, and by twelve o'clock the greater portion of the chapel was destroyed, little more than the walls remaining.

The loss by this disastrous event must be very considerable, but it is understood that the trustees were insured in the General Fire Office. The calamity is attributed to an escape of gas. The Chapel, which belonged to the Independents, was built in the year 1844, and was ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

BURNING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

By this extraordinary conflagration, which occurred on Wednesday morning, the 31st ult., has been destroyed one of the most magnificent works upon the South Wales Railway—a vast timber bridge crossing the Usk, at Newport. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

At six o'clock in the morning, the workmen were engaged in completing the central arch, which was an immense pile, consisting of several tons weight of timber and iron bolts. In driving the latter, one man used a bolt which had been heated to an extraordinary degree. This immediately set fire the adjoining timber, which being highly kyanized, or "pickled," was like gunpowder to ignite. The man had a bucket of water at hand, as was usual, but it was of no service; for instantly the flames leaped along on each side, from the centre to each end of the bridge, and the whole structure was in a blaze. The men with difficulty escaped with their lives. A team of trains was passing at the time; the horses, put to their utmost gallop, dashed through the flames to escape. The alarm was given in Newport, and a great crowd rushed to the great stone bridge adjacent: there were hundreds of "navvies," carpenters, masons, labourers, tradesmen, and gentlemen, but it was of no avail. The town fire-engines were brought, but they were useless, the flames continuing to burst from the surface of the piles, the rails, the arches, and, in fact, wherever the fire could lay hold of wood to burn. The timberwork was so enormous that it took a considerable time to burn any portion wholly away; while the flames rose up with vast columns of blue and black smoke. At about nine o'clock, the ponderous work of the central arch, having lost its abutments in the fire, gave way with a terrible crash; and soon after this had fallen in, portion after portion gave way, until, with the exception of here and there a solitary black and charred fragment, with some portion on the banks, the whole of this magnificent work was totally destroyed. The river was black with burning wood which fell into it; and the tide being receding, the banks became strewn with enormous pieces of burnt wood, like the coast after a wreck. The engine from the barracks did great execution, worked by two companies of soldiers under the command of officers.

The bridge was almost completed when this unfortunate calamity occurred. It was built of kyanized timber by Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Co., and cost upwards of £20,000 in the erection. Fortunately, the firm insured recently



DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL CAMDEN-TOWN, BY FIRE, ON TUESDAY EVENING.



BURNING OF THE USK BRIDGE ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

for the full amount, so that their loss will be covered. The bridge will now, it is said, be built of stone, and the work, consequently, is delayed two years.

Our Artist's sketch is taken from beneath an arch of the old stone bridge: he describes the steam from the burning timbers, as they fell into the water, to have had a very striking effect against the dense black smoke.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIP "BENARES."

We regret to find that the fears entertained respecting the fate of this fine Indian steamer have been confirmed by authenticated intelligence announcing the almost complete destruction of that vessel by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was of nearly 400 tons burthen, and at the period of her returning from Calcutta had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe happened when the vessel was about four miles below Rajmahal, on the 20th of April; and is thus described by Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, who was among the fortunate passengers who escaped a horrible death:—

It was about half-past seven o'clock in the evening when the alarm was given, the fire having kindled in the after-part of the vessel, but from what cause it is impossible to ascertain. The whole of that portion of the vessel in one minute became a raging blaze; and so instantaneously did it spread, that those who were right aft could not come forward. Captain Townsend, the master, at once apprehended the whole danger, and called out to the man at the helm to run the vessel into shallow water, which, luckily, was nigh, and she grounded close to the shore. By this time the whole of the steamer abaft the engine was enveloped in flames; the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a number of carriages, which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heart-rending.

Shortly before the vessel grounded, the general impression was that she would blow up every instant; this was increased by the fear that directly the flames reached the boiler it would burst, and also the danger of some gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one expect the worst; and one gentleman, thinking there was no hope, ran down to his cabin, divested himself of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. He was never seen after. On the vessel foundering, it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up

to their waists a few yards from the vessel, and this led to fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out at the bows, and were seen no more. Those who were handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on *terra firma*, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs. Hartley, Captain Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr. Grose, Mr. Houlten (chief officer of the *Benares*), Mr. Shanahan, and some twenty others. All of them perished. The fire continued burning till eleven o'clock, when it ceased, after consuming the whole of the after-part of the ship to the engine-room. The destruction of the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, it being estimated at nearly £20,000.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Frederick Vizetelly, represents the appearance of the vessel after the fire had been extinguished, and furnishes a view of the country of which the catastrophe took place: the hills in the distance are those of Rajmahal. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of some *Syces* (native osiers), who had been smoking their hookahs among the horses.

Had Captain Townsend's (the commander) entreaties to the passengers been regarded, all of them might have been saved. Mr. Houlten, chief officer, was the first to jump overboard, and was swept away by the current, and those who followed his example shared the same fate.

As soon as the survivors were landed, boats were sent in search of those missing, but none were picked up. Tents were erected on the banks for those who escaped. The *Paina*, a vessel belonging to the same company, was hourly expected on her downward trip, but had unfortunately grounded. On her arrival, she would of course render every assistance.

The *Benares*, one of a fine line of Ganges steamers: she was launched last summer, and an Engraving of her appeared in our Journal for September 11, 1847.

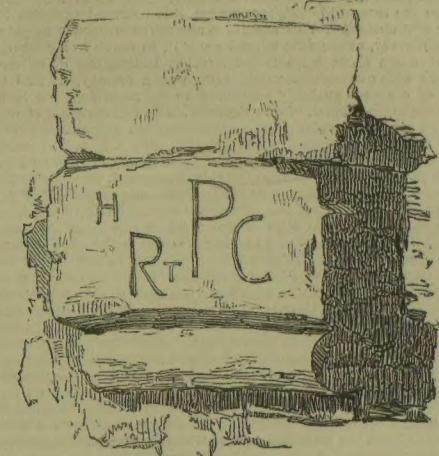
REMAINS OF ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, SOMER'S TOWN.

The above ancient church, after many revivals—although evidently without any striking departure from its original plan and dimensions—is now undergoing the process of enlargement; and this operation is already so far advanced that in the course of a month or six weeks, the homely but venerable edifice may be ex-

pected to have assumed the appearance of a structure in the style derived from examples of the eleventh century.

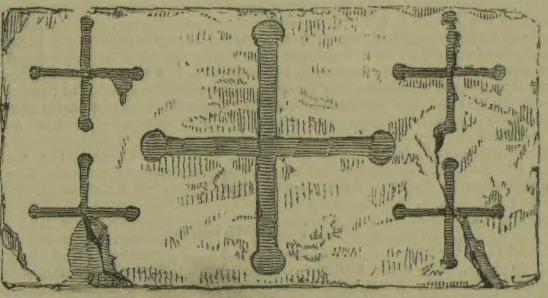


CHISELLED BRICK NICHES, PISCINA, SEDILIA, &c.

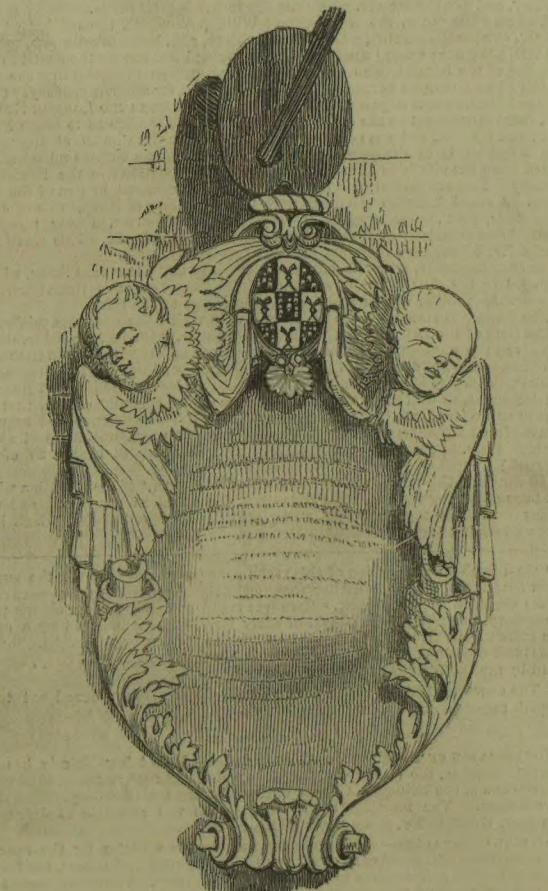


KEY-STONE OF THE SOUTH PORCH.

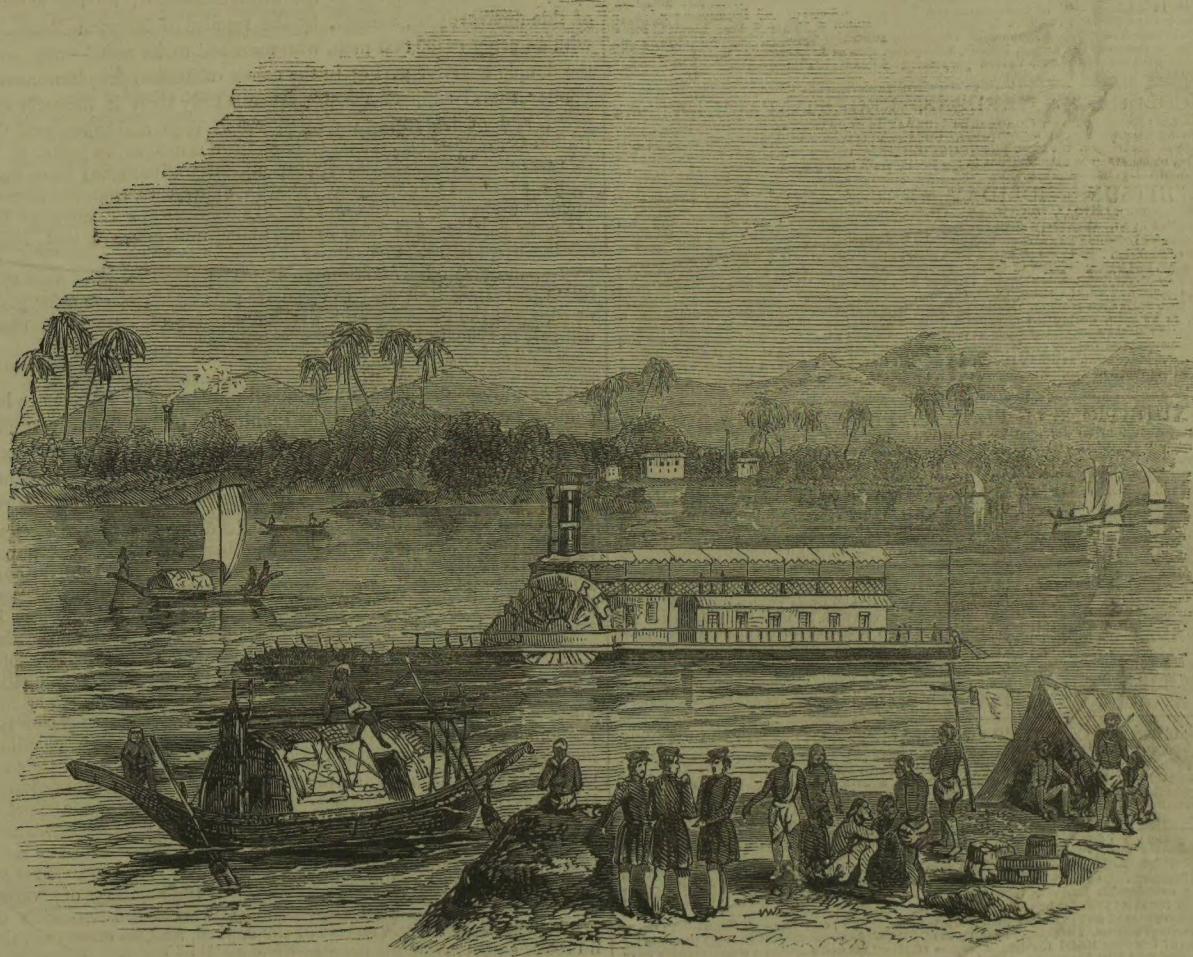
Although we have other churches, in the City and elsewhere, dedicated to the same patron, his shrine in Somer's-town, distinguished as *Old St. Pancras*, has been the especial goal of a sauntering pilgrimage for London antiquaries even before Dr. Stukely had peopled its environs with heroic phantoms, conjured from



NORMAN ALTAR STONE.



MONUMENT TO COOPER, "THE MINIATURE VANDYKE."



REMAINS OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP "BENARES."

the twilight regions of history, when, standing upon his beloved praetorium, he proclaimed—"Here was stationed Caesar; here was stationed Mandubrake, King of London," &c.

But it is in the quaint yet earnest words of Norden, a topographical pilgrim of the 16th century, that we find a striking picture of the true Old St. Pancras, old even to desolation; and as it may have appeared ere the devices of the plasterer and carpenter had obscured those antique features which, however, have again been revealed during the demolition.

The economy of the old Church indicates the primitive type, consisting of a nave and contracted chancel; and tradition, likewise, claims for the spot on which it stands an especial degree of sanctity derived from the circumstance of the Gospel having been preached on that site by one of those missionaries who are said to have partially anticipated the general conversion effected by St. Augustine; and, as the spot distinguished as the scene of Augustine's ministrations subsequently became the abode of a hermit whose cell was still existing in the time of the itinerant Lambert, so likewise is Pancras said to have had its hermit, whose ascetic meditations were probably mingled with the guardianship of the mineral spring, the healing waters of which were celebrated in early time, but which, in the present days of little faith, have entirely disappeared from the situation on the south side of the churchyard, where they are said to have sprung forth.

In Domesday Book the Canons of St. Paul's are stated as holding four hides of land at Pancras for a manor; and in the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter is a deed, by which William de Belmeis (bishop) gave the tithes of the above manor, yielding a rent of twenty pence, to the Canons of St. Paul's, which conveyance was confirmed by Bishop Gilbert in 1183.

In the same archives is a visitation of this Church in 1251, which specifies, among its appurtenances, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to carry the pax. It likewise mentions a very small tower as a part of the Church. Likewise there is mention of two araras—one *prope ecclesiam*, and the other *ad aquilonem ecclesie*, which reference may probably suffice to involve one of Dr. Stukely's camps, even the praetorium of Mandubrake on the north of the Church, with some conjectures touching the probable site of the rectory and parsonage-house, with the vestiges of what, in early time, may have been a mote.

Weever, after an exordium evidently borrowed from his predecessor Norden, says, "I find in St. Pancras Church a wondrous ancient monument, which, by tradition, was made to the memory of one of the right honourable family of the Greys and his lady, whose portraiture are upon the tomb, whose mansion-house, say the inhabitants, was in Port Poole or Gray's Inn-lane, now an Inn of Court. But these are but suppositions, for by whom Grey's Inn was first possessed, built, or begun, I have not yet learned, yet it seemeth, saith Stow, to be since Edward the Third's time. These following are all the words left un-defaced:—

"Holy Trinity, on God, have mercy on vs."

"Hic jacet Robertus Eve et Lawrence soror eius, filia Francisci Eve filii Thome Eve clerici corone cancellarie Anglie quorum."

It is curious to observe here how unconscious the Clerkenwell chronicler appears to have been of the disparity between that which his ear gathered from the traditional lore of the inhabitants and the matter which his eye witnessed upon the monument itself. Indeed, the only way in which the difference can be reconciled is in the supposition that the family of Eve may have appropriated the earlier tomb of the Greys, i.e. supposing the necessity of collating the tradition with the inscription existing in Weever's time. And upon examining the appearances on the removal of this monument, there seemed grounds for conceiving such an appropriation. This wondrous ancient monument* ought not to have appeared to Weever, at the date when he saw it, so much as a century old; but on taking it down there were found striking indications of patchwork. An elliptical arch with quatrefoils, which served as a canopy, turned out to be a concoction of stucco,† probably belonging to the middle of the 16th century; within that appeared a block of fine Purbeck, with the matrices of effigies, with labels, and an appearance similar to a representation sometimes found, containing the first and second persons of the Trinity. The whole had been rendered uniform by successive coats of whitewash. The family of Eve, or Eve, who may be supposed to have taken possession of this monument, whether by family claim or otherwise, were of old standing in the parish, as appears by a grant of the title of Henry VI. in favour of one of them residing in Kentestowne. It may likewise be hinted that the sign of the "Adam and Eve," abutting on the Church, may have sprung out of a canting allusion to the family name.

A curious feature of the Old Church is represented in one of the accompanying cuts, as part of a series of niches in chiselled brick, a material of rare occurrence in ecclesiastical structures, and, from the style of the niches, indicating an earlier use of such material than is commonly found, even in domestic buildings. These had been covered by a sufficient coating of plaster, but were discovered in the first instance on the removal of some of the stone-work at the exterior of the chancel. That operation being suspended, and the interior plastering being removed, the upper niche was discovered perfect, with mouldings and spandrels sharply chiselled in brick, but the impost being of stone, coloured so as to resemble the former. The back of the niche was in plaster, likewise tinted and lined, so as to correspond with the brick. Below this had been a double niche, divided by a mullion, the principal part of which, however, was destroyed by the above-mentioned removal of the materials from without.

Those decorations were on the south side of the east window in the chancel, and had probably contained effigies. There was no corresponding appearance on the north.

An early English piscina, and a sedilia, (represented in the same cut) were likewise found on the removal of some heavy wainscoting on the south side of the chancel; the mouldings of the sedilia retaining vestiges of a red colour, with which it had formerly been tinted.

A relic of considerable interest was likewise found during the removal of the vestry. This, which appears to have been the key-stone of the south porch, contains the letters H R T P C incised, and apparently contemporary with the Norman torus—moulding beneath, the letters being inserted one within the members of the other, in the manner imitated by the Normans from Roman inscriptions, in which such insertions are common. Of this and of the Norman altar stone, there are accompanying cuts. The latter was found at the depth of about six feet at the south-east angle of the tower. It contains the usual decoration of altar stones, viz. five crosses, typical of the five wounds of our Lord.

The fourth cut is the interesting monument of Cooper, the eminent portrait painter, commonly distinguished as the miniature Vandey. He was born in London, 1669. Among his sitters were Cromwell, Charles II. and his Queen, the Duchess of Cleveland, James Duke of York, and others of the Court. Louis XIV. is said to have offered Cooper 3750 francs for his famous miniature of Cromwell, which, however, he would not be induced to part with. Cooper's wife was aunt to the celebrated poet Pope. He died in 1672. His elder brother Alexander held the appointment of court-painter to Christina, Queen of Sweden. This little monument is surmounted by the palette of the artist. The inscription is no longer legible—we read from it only an appeal for restoration. The forty of the Royal Academy might do it at the cost of twenty crowns, and thus honour the memory of an eminent brother, and eke themselves, with little detriment to their funds.

A short while since, the tombstone of William Woollett, the celebrated engraver, outside the Church, was in like condition, and, being overthrown, might, ere this, have been among the things not accounted for, but for the contribution of a few of the faithful, who have now the satisfaction of preserving the memory of an honoured name safe, to all appearance, for another century. (The restored tombstone is engraved in No. 225 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

A large monument on the south side of the nave is dedicated to Hugh Platt, Esq., and his wife, and was removed hither from the Old Chapel at Highgate. The memorial is of the seventeenth century; but, by a curious mistake, it is stated upon the plinth to have been repaired and beautified in the thirteenth century. This monument, it is understood, will be restored by one of the Colleges. A small brass on the north wall is in memory of Mary, wife of John Beresford, esq., outer barrister of Gray's Inn, 1588: arms, a bear rampant, chained and muzzled; quartering, per chevron, three phoenes. This small memorial Mr. Wykeham Archer undertakes to restore.

Other monuments, from the date of Queen Mary down to recent times, will be replaced in the New Church; and several flat stones, some of them records of honourable families, will be laid down in the centre of the nave.

This Church is stated to have been the last in which the mass was celebrated at the time of the Reformation, which circumstance, with other considerations, has given the churchyard a character of peculiar sanctity with Roman Catholics.

Although the desideratum of the ancient Church will not fail to be regretted, it is satisfactory to observe, from the plans, &c., of Messrs. Gough and Romien, the architects, as well as by the advanced state of the renewed edifice, that the former will be replaced by a building suitable to the convenience and requirements of an increasing congregation, soundly constructed, and in good architectural taste. (A view of the ancient Church appeared in No. 25 of our Journal.)

We conclude this notice with a hearty acknowledgment of the attention which has been shown by the architects and others concerned in preserving and rendering accessible the numerous vestiges of the ancient building which have appeared during their operations.

* On a further examination of this monument (now taken down), the supposition that it had been an earlier monument thus appropriated was confirmed by the appearance on the back. Here was found the matrix of an oblong plate of memory, having over it a shield of early form, and surmounted by a cross. The holes for the rivets, and the lead by which they had been secured, showing that it had contained brass. This was probably the monument of Grey, as indicated by the tradition alluded to by Weever.

† The canopy, which at first appeared entirely of plaster, turned out to be Kentish rag-stone, repaired with the former.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—We are informed that her Majesty has appointed Saturday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock, to receive the address of the convocation of the bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, at Buckingham Palace. The members of the convocation will assemble at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before two.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On Wednesday, pursuant to a notice for the renewal of the warrants of special constables, and the appointment of others, the magistrates of several police-offices were engaged in this duty. The appointments are to continue in force for six months on this occasion instead of three, as on the last. The remainder of this and the whole of the following week have been fixed by the magistrates for the swearing in of special constables.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

FIRST NIGHT OF "I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."

ROMEO, MADAME P. VIARDOT.

FIRST NIGHT OF "MADEMOISELLE. LUCILE GRAHN."

ON TUESDAY NEXT will be performed, for the First Time at the Royal Italian Opera, the Opera of

"I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."

The Music by BELLINI and VACCAI.

Capellio Signor Polonini.

Giulietta Madame Castellan.

Romeo Madame P. Viardot.

Tebaldo Signor Luigi Mc.

Lorenzo Signor Martin.

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, M. Costa.

To conclude with, for the First Time this Season, the Ballet of MANON L'ESCAUT, in which Madle. Lucile Grahn will make her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera.

ANNA BOLENA.

On Thursday Next a Grand Extra Night will take place, on which occasion will be performed for the first time this season, DONIZETTI'S Opera,

ANNA BOLENA.

After which, a Scena from BETLEY.

To which will be added a Scena from LA PROVA D'UN OPERA SERIA.

The whole forming an unprecedented combination of attractions, supported by the following artistes—Madame Grisi, Madle. Corbari, Madme. P. Viardot, Madle. Albion, Signor Mario, Signor Tamburini, &c.

The whole to conclude with the GRAND FETE DES FLEURS from the ballet of NIRENE, in which Madle. Camille, Madle. Bussi, Madle. Marmet, and M. Gontard will dance.

GRAND MORNING CONCERT.

On FRIDAY next Madle. DULCENK'S Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place, commencing at half past One.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—

The celebrated ROBERT-HOUDIN will continue to give his extraordinary SOIRES FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Doors open at 8; the Entertainment commences at Half-past 8, And a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY Morning next, June 14th, commencing at Half-past 2 o'clock. The Entertainments will be varied; and each performance include L'Oranger Merveilleux, The Wonderful Orange-tree; Le Coffre de Surete, The Safety Casket; Les Evenailles et les Boulets, The Fans and Cannon-balls; Le Pendule Cabalistique, The Cabalistic Clock; La Bouteille Inexplicable, or the Liquorice Impromptu, The Inexhaustible Bottles, or the Liquornerge Exportome, &c., &c. Concluding with Seconde Voe, Escamotage de Robert-Houdin Fils. Suspension Ethereenne, which, on every occasion, excites the most enthusiastic admiration. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Grand WHITSON Holiday ENTERTAINMENTS.—Two GORGEOUS SPECTACLES in ONE NIGHT.—On MONDAY, June 12, and following evenings will be produced, first time, with great splendour, an entirely new grand chivalrous SPECTACLE, in three acts, dramatised expressly for the Amphitheatre, by Fitzball, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated poetical romance, and entitled MARMION; or, the Battle of Flodden Field. To be followed by splendid SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the whole of Mr. Batty's Troupe. To conclude with M. Lewis's admired SPECTACLE of TIMOUR THE TARTAR.—Box-office open from eleven till five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday).

SUCCESS beyond all former precedent—Great French and English Troupes of EQUESTRIANS, with M. and Madame Gauthier, Moseley (the American rider), and Wallert (the admired droll)—Grand Concert, Band of Sixty Performers—Magnificent Pictorial Representation of the City of Constantinople, that elicited the rapturous admiration of thousands—with Illuminations and Fireworks, for which Vauxhall transcends any other establishment in Europe.—Doors open at Eight o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the

Public are respectfully informed of the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY evening, June 12th. Programme—Sinfonia in G Minor; Messe; Concerto, Violin, Mr. H. C. Cooper; Mauve; Overture, "Oboron;" Weber; Sinfonia Pastorale; Beethoven; Overture, "The Calm Sea;" Mendelssohn; Overture, "Fidelio;" Beethoven; Solo Performers, Madme. Pauline Viardot and Madle. Corbari. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Ticket, £1 1s.; Double Ticket, £1 10s.; Triple Ticket, £2 5s. To be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quintet, A minor, No. 12, Onslow; Quintet, E flat, piano, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; Beethoven; Quartet in C (with the grand finale), No. 9, Beethoven; Executants—Sainton, Delfoe, Hill, Platti, Howell, Barret, Lazarus, Jarrett, Baumann, and G. Osborne (pianoforte). Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Members can pay for visitors at Willis's Rooms. J. ELLA, Director.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT,

under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY, in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on MONDAY, June 26th.—Principal Vocalists: Madames Tadolini, Crivelli, Schwartz, Vera, Sabatier, Dorus Gras, &c.; Signori Gardoni, Coletti, Labiache, Mr. John Parry, &c. Piano, Messrs. Thalberg, Halle, M. Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper; Violin, M. Molique and Hermann; Violoncello, M. Piatti, &c. Arrangements are still pending with several distinguished artistes. The Programme will be published on Monday Next, June 19. Early Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, is respectfully solicited at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers, and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

M. JULIAN ADAMS' CHAMBER CONCERTS, WIL-

LIS'S ROOMS (King-street, St. James's).—The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers are respectfully informed of the SECOND CONCERT of the SERIES will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12th, on which occasion Signor Giulio will perform solos on the Concertina and Guitar; Miss Rosina Collins on the Violin; Harp, Mr. Gerhard Taylor; Pianoforte, Mr. Julian Adams, who will perform Hummel's Septet in D Minor, a Trio by Mayseder, and a new Fantasia of his own composition—Vocal: Miss Ellen Lyon, Miss Cubitt, Miss Sara Flower, Misses Collins, Herr Müller, and Signor Cibatti. Conductors, Messrs. Cittadini, T. Baker, and Laveney.—Non-Subscribers' Tickets, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 7s. To be had only of Mr. J. Adams, 8, Alfred-street, Bond-square.

M. GORIA has the honour to announce Two Grand MORN-

ING CONCERTS, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 14th, and Saturday, the 17th of June inst., on which occasion he will perform several of his most favourite compositions for the pianoforte, and will be assisted by the most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Talent, including Herr Lenzschow's celebrated Orchestra of Twenty-four Solo Performers.—Single Ticket, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 4s. To be had of M. Goria, at Messrs. Steele and Mr. Alfred-street, Bond-square.

MISS STEELE and Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS beg to

announce that their Grand EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 16, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madames Molieri di Mendi, Birch, Rainforth, A. and M. Williams, D'Okolski, and Steele; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Calkin, F. Lablaque, Seguin, and John Parry. Instrumentalists—Piano, Mr. Brinley Richards; Concertina, Signor Giulio Rignoldi. The orchestra will be numerous and complete. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Stendal Bennett.—Tickets, 7s. each; Family Tickets to admit four, 2s. each; may be had of Miss Steele, 29, Milton-street, Dorset-square; Mr. Brinley Richards, 36, New Bond-street; and all the principal music-venders and libraries. Reserved seats, half a guinea each, can only be procured of Miss Steele and Mr. Richards.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—WHITMONDAY, and during the

Week.—GRAND FETES AL FRESCO.—On WHITMONDAY, Lieutenant GALE will make his THIRD ASCENT in that peerless New BALLOON, the Royal CREMONE. For seats, make early application to Mr. Ellis. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert; Laurent's unrivaled Band of Fifes. Performers (principal Concerto-pianist, M. Armanini; Bald'Ete; Brilliant Success of the New Grand Ballet, founded on the story of Telemus and the Isle of Cefalu; will be given in the Theatre, with entire New Scenery, Costumes, and Accessories, in addition to Novel Pyrotechnic and Hydraulic Effects; Grand Illuminated Pagoda; Orchestra and Monstrous Platform for Dancing; Illuminated Arcadian Grove; Gigantic Fire-work Temple and Brilliant Pyrotechnic Display by Mortmain; Tyrolean Brass Band; Wonderful Performances of the Lupino Family, &c.—Doors open at 3. Admission 1s.—On Saturday evenings, the Gardens are open only for Tavern purposes. N.B. Laurent's Band on Saturday evenings at the Casino, as usual.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors

are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS on MONDAY in every week at SIXPENCE each, on the following days at ONE SHILLING each. Children at Sixpence each, except on June 24 and July 22. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at four o'clock; admission as usual. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY FETES.—ROYAL SURREY

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Attraction Unprecedented.—M. Jullien and his Unrivalled Band. Continuation of the Engagement of Madle. Lovarny. The Daylight View of Rome, by Danson. Superb and Unique Menagerie. Grand Display of Fireworks, by the Messrs. Soutby. AND NO EXTRA CHARGE!!! Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—View of the Grand Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by M. Jullien, with splendid Bands of Solo Performers, Singers, Barret, Baum, George, and Victor Collins, Cioch, Colliard, Koenig, Lazarus, Eichstaedt, Sonberg,

France gives no present hope of tranquillity. But the greatest alarm is felt for the possible result of the great banquet of workmen which is to be held on Monday, under the very walls of the fortress of Vincennes, in which Barbès and Blanqui, the present heroes of the people, are confined. The price of a ticket, which originally was only five sous (twopence halfpenny) has been doubled; for which sum, bread and wine will be furnished to each guest. One hundred thousand tickets have already been sold; and the committee expect to dispose of another fifty thousand before this (Saturday) evening. There are to be one thousand tables, each sufficient to accommodate 150 guests.

The present state of things in France arose from a Banquet that was forbidden: it is not likely that the actual Government will imitate the dynasty which was overthrown, by forbidding the Banquet of Vincennes. It is, however, sufficiently alive to the danger which menaces it, and has taken precautions not only to prevent a sudden surprise of the fortress and liberation of the prisoners of the 15th of May, but to preserve the peace of the capital and the inviolability of the Assembly. It remains to be seen whether the precautions are sufficient for the emergency, and whether the friends of reaction, and of the *ancien régime* of Louis Philippe, and the still more *ancien régime* of which the Duke of Bordeaux is the impersonation, have not thrown off the mask too soon. Those who are best informed of the condition of France are those who are most deeply impressed with this danger.

LORD PALMERSTON seems to have issued with something like a triumph from the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Banks' motion for inquiry into the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid. No party or individual in the House thought it expedient to come to close quarters with his Lordship. Nevertheless, it seemed to be a very general impression in the House, as it is out of it, that his Lordship's discretion in this particular affair was not equal to that which the relations between the countries demanded at his hands, and at those of his subordinates. It is possible that our Government made a mistake in its instructions to our Ambassador, or that our Ambassador made a mistake in his mode of acting upon them; but it seems positively certain that whatever our mistake may have been, that of the Spanish Government expelling our Minister was infinitely greater. Circumstances, indeed, have since transpired which go far to show that Lord Palmerston, in giving his instructions to Sir Henry Bulwer, was much better informed of the real state of affairs in Madrid than he has received credit for being; and that General Narvaez and his Ministry have been playing a very desperate game in the interest of the Montpensiers, which his Lordship, in the interest of the reigning Sovereign, endeavoured to defeat. Our Government has invariably lent its support to Queen Isabella; so, it appears, has the Belgian Government. Our Minister at Madrid has been expelled; so has the Minister of the Belgian Court. The people of this country, and of Europe, knowing the designs of Louis Philippe in the Spanish marriages—aware of the presence of his son in the Spanish capital—aware also of the part that England took in that affair, will draw their own conclusions from these two facts. They have followed in rapid succession, and doubtless hang together. People will ask for what reason General Narvaez removes from Madrid the representatives of those powers that are most sincerely attached to the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella?—and what can be the stakes for which he and his party play, when they do not fear in pursuit of it to insult such a power as Great Britain?

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of bills.

Several petitions against the Scotch Registration Bill were presented.

SPANISH PENSIONERS.—The Marquis of LONDONDEER complained that the return for which he had moved, of the names of the Spanish pensioners on the English Pension Bill, did not furnish all the information which he had asked for. There were several persons on the list who had no claim whatever to any pension from the English Government. He wished to know who had given these pensions to those unworthy persons, and for what service they had been granted.—Lord MONTEAGLE said, the Government had invariably confined in the representations of the Horse Guards with regard to these pensions. He objected to the publication of these names as insulting to the objects of public charity. The pensions were not granted by the Crown, but were commonly voted by Parliament.

IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM gave notice that on Monday, the 19th, he should bring the present condition of Ireland under the attention of their lordships.

The Petty Bag Office Bill, and the Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Bills, were read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. The House then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

THE WEST INDIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 16th instant, he should make a statement to the House of the views entertained by her Majesty's Government in respect to the present distressed state of the West India Colonies. (Hear.) And that on Thursday the 15th inst., on the re-assembling of the House, he should move that the first order of the day proceeded with by the consideration of the Health of Towns Bill. (Hear.)

Several petitions were presented in favour of and against the Navigation Bill.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the Navigation and Regulation of Ships and Seamen's Bill.

Lord G. BENTINCK rose and addressed the House against the measure.

ANOTHER of the leading Chartists, J. W. Vernon, was on Thursday committed for trial, in default of bail, on a charge of using seditious language.

On Wednesday evening last, a grand festival of operatives was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the giving of the Royal Assent to the Ten-hours' Bill, which event occurred on the 7th of June last year. There were upwards of 3000 persons present, belonging to Manchester and the adjoining manufacturing districts; and speeches and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting alternated with the more substantial comforts of the table in occupying their attention to a late hour. Lord Ashley, Lord J. Manners, the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. J. Fielden, &c., were amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. The result of the Paris Elections, which was declared on Thursday evening, presents the following as the successful candidates:—

Votes.	
146,716	Victor Hugo, homme de lettres ..
126,650	Louis Buonaparte ..
84,431	
106,982	Lagrange, ex-député politique ..
98,180	
105,301	Boissel, ex-député ..
77,118	
97,546	Proudhon, économiste ..
74,414	
90,577	M. Emile du Girardin was the 14th on the list.

After the close of Wednesday's sitting the National Assembly passed the bill against tumultuous assemblages in the street, by a majority of 478 to 82.

The Committee of Public Works have adopted the following resolutions relative to the purchase of railways by the Government:—1. That all that railways shall be purchased by the Government, and become the property of the State. 2. That the purchase shall be made by giving the shareholders *rentes* on the State. 3. That the companies, on being purchased, shall be dissolved, and that each shareholder be called upon individually to accept or refuse the proposition of the Government. 4. That the shareholders refusing shall be required to refer their claims to the arbitration of a committee, to the nomination of which they will be called upon to consent." The report of the Committee of Public Works is thus in direct opposition to that of the Committee on the Finances.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected by a large majority in the department of the Yonne. He is also elected in Corsica, and for Paris.

ITALY.

Advices from Florence announce an insurrection in Calabria. The insurgents, with the Marquis Gagliardi at their head, had captured the forts of Pizzo, Scilla, and Monteleone. A Provisional Government was established at Cabanzara.

The same advices also state that accounts had been received from Naples by a French steam-boat, which touched at Leghorn on the 30th ult., declaring that, on the day of her departure from Naples, 27 of the Liberal party had been executed.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

There was again a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion on Saturday night, to witness the fourth representation of "Lucia," by Mdlle. Jenny Lind, and the ovations were as enthusiastic as on any former occasion.

Tuesday being devoted to the interment of the Princess Sophia there was no performance.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's popular comic opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore" was performed for the first time this season, with the attraction of Mdlle. Lind's first appearance in this country in the character of *Adina*. The house was crowded to excess in every part, and the opera went off with great *éclat*, there being no less than four encores in the second act. The part of *Adina* exacts no display of violent emotion, it is that of a village coquette. Mdlle. Lind's spirit and vivacity carried her through very successfully, although not so strong a display of archness as one might have anticipated from her "Figlia del Reggimento." She was called for at the end of the first act, and at the termination of the opera twice. Her singing of the largo "Prendi per me sei liben," was exquisitely beautiful. It is the only touch of pathos displayed by *Adina*, and Lind shone, of course, conspicuously. Lablache, as usual, was the great point of attraction in every sense of the word, in *Dulcamara*. His admirable by-play ensured two encores for his duos with *Adina* in the last act. He developed new vents of racy humour at every moment. He spiced the recitative with scraps of English and French *ad infinitum*; his gaiety was incessant, and his mingled composure and fun created from first to last the most intense hilarity. The *Belcore* of Belletti was well sung in many portions. He won an encore in the last act by his execution of some difficult florid divisions; but his *Sergeant* would be improved by more gallant bearing and swagger than he displayed. The *Nemorino* of Gardoni was charmingly sung and nicely acted. His sympathetic organ in the delicious melody "Una furtiva," with the bassoon accompaniment, ensured the unanimous demand for its repetition.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fame acquired by Mdlle. Viardot in Germany by her performance of *Donna Anna* in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," rendered her first appearance in that character in this country, on Saturday night, a matter of considerable interest, still further increased by the general persuasion that her predecessor, Grisi, had made the part her own by her powerful and brilliant voice, and vehement declamation. It was thus no ordinary ordeal for Mdlle. Viardot, but she achieved a decided triumph. At the same time, this success will leave Grisi's glory unimpaired, for nothing can be more widely different than the two conceptions. The *Donna Anna* of Grisi is grand and impressive by fits and starts, just as the dramatic situations become intense: it is only when the grief and anger of *Donna Anna* are overwhelmingly prominent, that the genius of Grisi is developed in all its lofty attributes. The *Donna Anna* of Viardot, on the contrary, depicts the anguish of a devoted child and the indignation of an outraged woman, step by step: less massive and broad in effects, it is more highly coloured and finished in the artistic details. To Grisi the supremacy of her unrivalled organ—to Viardot the superiority of her style of vocalisation, may be awarded. Both impersonations are first-rate specimens of lyric excellence, which will ensure an equal number of admirers.

Sinking further comparisons, let the *Donna Anna* of Viardot be considered in individual embodiment. *Donna Anna* enters in the first scene, the "introduzione" in which she holds the *libertine* fast, until her father's sword is vainly used to avenge the outrage. She returns with aid, but too late—and in the recitative "Ma qual mai," she recognises her parent's lifeless form, and faints, recovering only to vent her grief and call upon *Don Ottavio* to take revenge. The acting of Viardot throughout this trying scene was wonderfully truthful and effective; the fainting almost seemed like reality, and the seeking to find some pulsation still in the dead body was painfully real. The next scene for *Donna Anna* is after the quartet, "Non ti fidar." Viardot's shudder, as *Don Giovanni* kissed her hand, after she had identified him as the murderer of the *Commendatore*, and her outbreak of indignation in the recitative, describing the night of violence, and in the air "Or sal che l'indego," were magnificently depicted, and elicited immense applause. In the trio adagio "Proteggi il giusto cielo," her singing combined with that of Corbari and Mario, ensured the customary encore. In the finale of the first act, the acting and singing of Viardot in the denunciation of *Don Giovanni*, was replete with vigour. There is little left for *Donna Anna* in the second act; she shares in the sextetto "Sola, sola," and then is generally seen no more; but Viardot restored the air prior to the final banquet scene of "Don Giovanni." It opens with a recitative larghetto, "Troppo mi spacie," and terminates with a rondo larghetto, "Non mi dir." The tragic declamation of the former, and the powerful and striking vocalisation in the latter by Madame Viardot, created an unprecedented sensation, and, for the first time in operatic annals, this piece won the unanimous demand for its repetition. Her marvellous articulation of the florid and difficult divisions, in the upper portion of her register, ensured for her the rapturous plaudits of professors and connoisseurs; whilst her impassioned feeling and graceful action ensured the sympathies of the general auditory. The recollection of this great vocal achievement seemed to force itself on the house, after the close of the opera, although the ghost scene, with punishment of the libertine, intervenes, and Madame Viardot was called before the curtain, after Tamburini had received his usual ovation.

The remainder of the cast exhibited its perfect *ensemble*, Madame Persiani being *Zerlina*, Corbari *Elvira*, Mario *Don Ottavio*, Polomini *Masetti*, Rovere *Leporello*, Tagliafico *Il Commendatore*, and Tamburini *Don Giovanni*. There were several encores; the finale to the first act produced immense excitement, and the choral and orchestral forces were manoeuvred by Costa with astounding skill and precision.

Rossini's "Cenerentola" was given on Monday, being a subscription night, instead of Tuesday, all the theatres being closed by the Lord Chamberlain's orders on the latter evening. Albini created the usual sensation in the finale, "Non piu mesta."

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed for the third time this season. An apology was made for Grisi, on the ground of a severe cold, but she sang and acted magnificently. Albini and Mario were in excellent voice. After the "Lucrezia," Madame Viardot and Signor Tamburini sang in character the scene of the Manager and his capricious *prima donna*, from Greco's opera of "La Prova d'un'Opera Seria." It was received with shouts of laughter and thunders of applause; and both artists were called for, after their imitations of each other's voice and style. The house was quite full.

HAYMARKET.

For a comic drama from the pen of a successful author, and embracing the talents of Mr. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Humby, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Wigan, and others, not to go throughout with roars of laughter and applause, is certainly strange. And yet Mr. Parry's new piece, entitled "Omens and Odd Coincidences," produced at this house on Saturday evening, did not achieve that success which was anticipated. Possibly this arose from an *embarras des richesses*—the author had so many really good and quaint characters to manage at once, that all plot became lost in his anxiety to keep them all up to the mark; and although the incidents were of a very droll nature, there wanted a clear story to make them fall in well and naturally with one another. This, in a great measure, diminishes the effect of the second act, in which the chief *dramatis personae* are gathered together at a picnic on a Thames eyot. Otherwise the scene was remarkably well "worked," and displayed great humour and tact on the part of the author, in what is always a difficult and somewhat hazardous thing to manage.

The first act passes in a St. John's Wood boarding-house—a good locality for bringing in varieties of character; and these are well portrayed by Mr. Farren as *Mr. Token*, a superstitious old bachelor; Mrs. Nisbett as *Mrs. Fitzmarshall*, a military widow; and Mrs. Glover as *Miss Prune*, an "azure" old maid. Besides these, Mr. Wigan is a "last" man-about-town, speculating in railways and outrunning the constable, as *Frederick Gayhurst*; Mr. Tibury is an old epicure, *Mr. Gorman Grubb*; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are two servants.

Now, all these are famous types, and grafted on to a good story could not have failed in being very effective. But as it was, though they were all done the fullest justice to by the *artistes*, the dilemmas into which they were drawn fell comparatively flat from want of purpose in bringing them about; and hence the applause at the fall of the curtain, of which there was certainly a good deal, was tempered with other less cheering opinions. Our impression is, that with some curtailment and that closeness of action which can only be brought about by repetition, it will in a few nights go very well. It is announced for repetition every evening not devoted to the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

The popular artists just named have done good service to the Haymarket since their reappearance last week in "The Wife's Secret."

THE OLYMPIC.

As we anticipated, the above theatre has closed after a very melancholy and unprofitable career.

ST. JAMES'S.

The lively troupe of the far-famed Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, imported bodily by Mr. Mitchell, commenced their representations at this house on Friday evening, and to the apparently immense satisfaction of the audience. Ravel, Grasset, Alcede Tousez, and Levassor are good names in one company. The two former appeared on Friday in "Une Flèvre Brûlante;" and Mdlle. Figeac, in "La Savonnette Imperial." They could not have been better appreciated in their own merry little theatre, causing rounds of laughter and applause by their drolleries. The exceeding ease, nature, and *without finesse*, of their acting might offer a very profitable lesson to the entire profession. It is to be regretted that comparatively few of our performers understand French, or they might derive both pleasure and advantage from an occasional visit to the French Plays. Acting is made a perfect science with their foreign brethren. They are as perfectly trained and educated to it, as they would be to any other profession; whilst, at the same time, by mixing in general society, they acquire the manners of the day, with an agreeable facility of depicting them. The mere fact that amongst all our actors at this present time we have no recognised "jeune premier," proves how little this matter is attended to amongst us.

The French company of the Théâtre Historique did not open on Wednesday, at DEBRY LANE, as was announced. We believe the cause of this was a "hitch" with the licenser of plays relative to certain portions of "Monte Christo." When M. Dumas first submitted this drama to the Parisian censor, its representation was suspended in consequence of objections raised to the scenes in which *Villefort*, the *Procureur du Roi*, principally figured. These being altered, the piece was brought out.

The state of theatrical affairs in Paris must be at a very low ebb just now,

when we find it worth the while of two entire companies from the two most popular theatres, to come over here upon the mere chance of our patronage. The great drama of the day has, however, offered more real and powerful interest than any theatrical productions.

Our houses in London have been equally badly attended. In one or two instances it is true that this has arisen from the perfect absence of anything in the bills that people would care to go and see; but the universal complaints from the members of other professions, such as music, singing, &c., show that there is very little money now lying about to be expended in mere amusements.

LYCEUM.

"Anything for a Change" is the name of a charming vadeville, written by Mr. Shirley Brookes, and produced with very great success at this theatre, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Swappington (Mr. Charles Mathews) has a most curious propensity to want everything belonging to everybody else. He is engaged to the sister of Mr. Honeyball (Mr. Harley), whom he has never seen. Knowing his weakness, Mr. Honeyball prevails upon his wife (Mrs. Leigh Murray) to pass for the sister (Miss Fitzwilliam), and the sister is to pretend to be his wife, in turn. The plan succeeds. Believing the married lady to be his intended, he is exceedingly cool to her, but falls over head and ears in love with the supposed married lady; and the plot is never discovered until the parties have to sign certain documents.

It will be seen how very slight is the story of this little piece; but there was a freshness in the writing and a drollery in the incidents, together with an easy, off-hand portraiture of the drawing-room manners of the day, apart from conventional stage representation, that rendered it exceedingly agreeable: the laughter and applause culminating to a good round at the end, without anything like a dissentient voice. It comes nearer to those very pleasant comedies of society with which the French stage abounds—the introduction of some snatches of pretty airs increasing the resemblance—than anything we have seen for some time. Indeed, the presence of the "registrar of marriages" in the last scene looked so like the "notary" of the foreign dramas, that we should have suspected a translation, had we not been advisedly informed that the piece was entirely original.

The morning room in which the action passes was beautifully fitted up, and the acting imitative. Mr. Charles Mathews was better suited with a part than he had been for some time. His restless acquisitiveness

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.



SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.—THE KING'S PALACE.—THE TOLEDO.—ST. ELMO.

THESE Illustrations, from a pair of Sketches, by Correspondents, represent the principal locality of the late Revolution. To the right of the first scene is the Royal Palace, a large mass of buildings; the new portion having a front of nearly 400 feet in length, with three orders of columns, one above another, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Opposite is the Palace of the Prince of Salerno. In the distance is the great street of Toledo, where, as described by our Correspondent last week, the great conflict took place. And, high above, is the Hill of St. Elmo, or Ermo, crowned by the Castle of that name, which commands the town.

The barricades in the Toledo, and the concentration of the troops round the Royal Palace, are specially mentioned by our Correspondent, who adds:—At 11 o'clock the Castle of St. Elmo, which commands the town, fired three signal guns, and then the firing of musketry broke the solemn silence, accompanied with the roar of artillery. The Swiss were attacking the barricade which crossed the street Toledo. The fire was returned; and suddenly every balcony was crowded by National Guards, who fired on the advancing troops. The conflict had commenced with savage earnestness on both sides. As we returned by way of the Royal Palace, we found the large open space crowded with troops, spectators and the scene.

In the second scene we have a touching episode of the outbreak—a party of Swiss troops in the act of carrying two of their wounded comrades for an airing in the streets of Naples. Some twenty or thirty of such litterers were to be seen about the city at a time, with carriages containing other sufferers who were not so badly wounded.

Recent accounts from Naples describe the state of that city as deplorable; the inhabitants refused to have recourse, as formerly, to the small services of the lazaroni, and preferred carrying home their own provisions, &c. The fruits of plunder were sold by the lazaroni at very low prices; gold watches, for example, were disposed of for a ducat each. The Civic Guard, it seems, have not given up all their arms. Of the 14,000 that had been distributed, only 4000 had been returned. Messina, in Sicily, was entirely in the hands of the people. The position of the tyrant Ferdinand is by no means free from embarrassment; and to add to which, a large body of the ex-deputies have assembled at Pizzo and declared his dethronement.

In the course of the week a rumour to the following effect was published in some of the daily journals:—“A private letter from Turin states that while they were singing *Te Deum* in the cathedral of that city for the recent victories of the Piedmontese over the Austrians, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that he had received a despatch from Naples announcing that the King had been assassinated.”

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—The *Journal des Débats* states, that “by the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the direction of the national workshops, a saving of from 25,000 to 30,000 francs (from £1000 to £1200 a day) will be effected. M. Emile Thomas retained for his service five chariots, four cabriolets, 14 tilburies, a calèche, and 38 horses!”

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.—DANISH WAR.—In consequence of communications made by the Danish Ambassador to the Foreign Secretary, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have ordered that if the collectors and comptrollers of customs at the various ports shall be satisfied that any arms or warlike stores

are embarked from this country, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against the Danish Government, that they shall prevent their being exported, and report the facts to the Board of Customs.

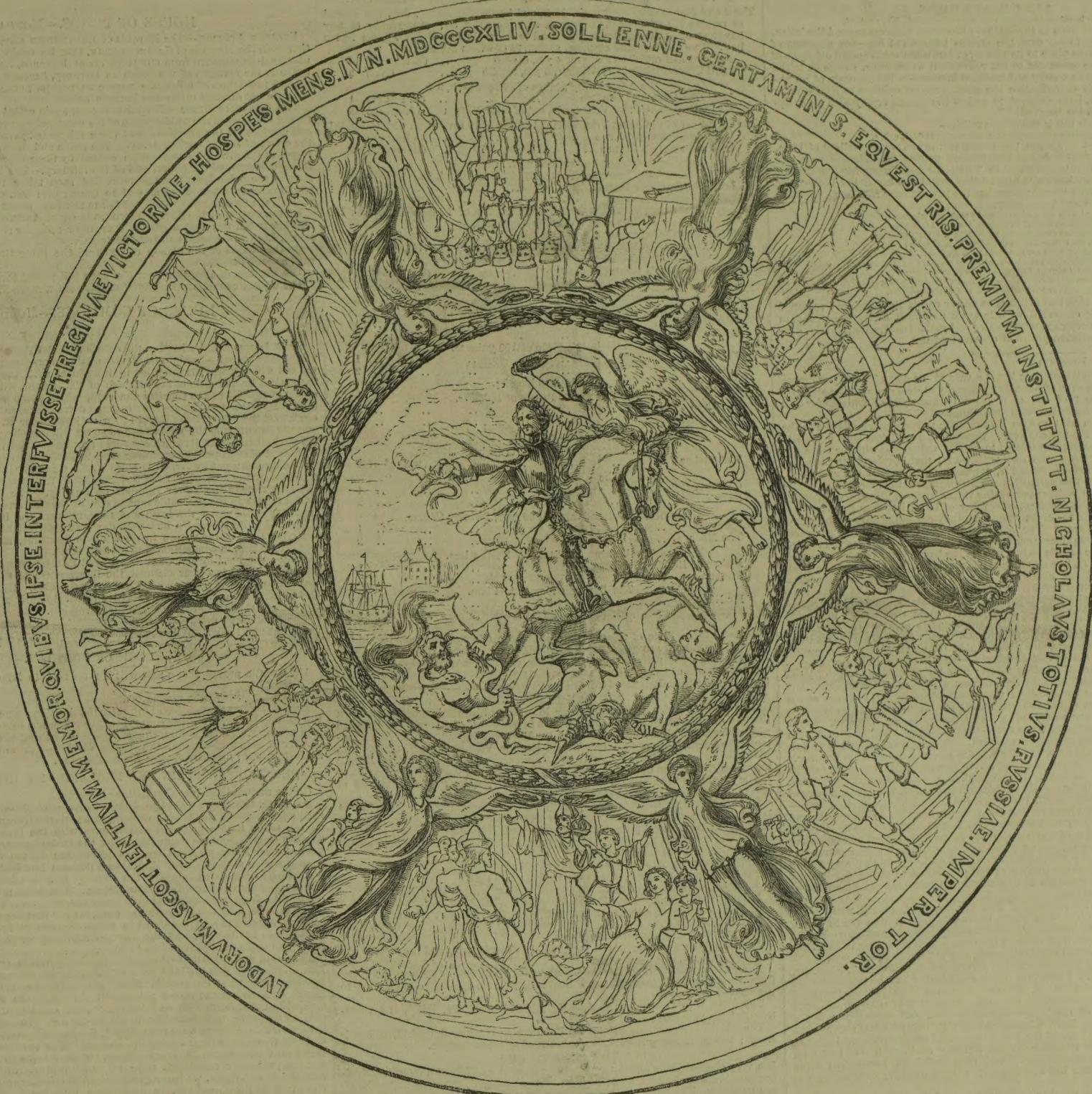
A DEPUTATION from the Steam-ship Owners' Association of London, comprising twenty-one companies, and representing upwards of 100,000 tons of steam shipping, had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF CHARTISTS.—Ernest Jones, Williams, Fussel, and Sharp, were arrested on Wednesday, and having been examined at Bow-street were ordered to find bail, and meanwhile lodged in Newgate. The full effect of this decisive measure appears to have been shown in the preservation of the public peace. On that (Wednesday) night Clerkenwell-green, which, for the previous fortnight, had been in a state of constant agitation, from the frequent meetings of the Chartists, assumed its usual appearance. During the evening there were but six policemen on duty, who had only to patrol the locality. A large body of the G division, however, were at the station in the Bagnigge-wells-road, in readiness, lest their services should have been required, and who attended there as early as seven o'clock in the evening. The usual places of rendezvous of the Chartist leaders at Farringdon Hall, the National Hall, the institution in the Blackfriars-road, &c., were entirely deserted. After the termination of the proceedings at Bow-street, at which there was a numerous attendance of the friends of the prisoners, these proceeded to their several lodges, evidently much disconcerted as to the course that should be adopted under the existing circumstances. It is expected that, in consequence of the determined steps of the government, the demonstration intended for Whit-Monday will not be carried into effect.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED IN THE STREETS OF NAPLES, MAY 19, 1848.

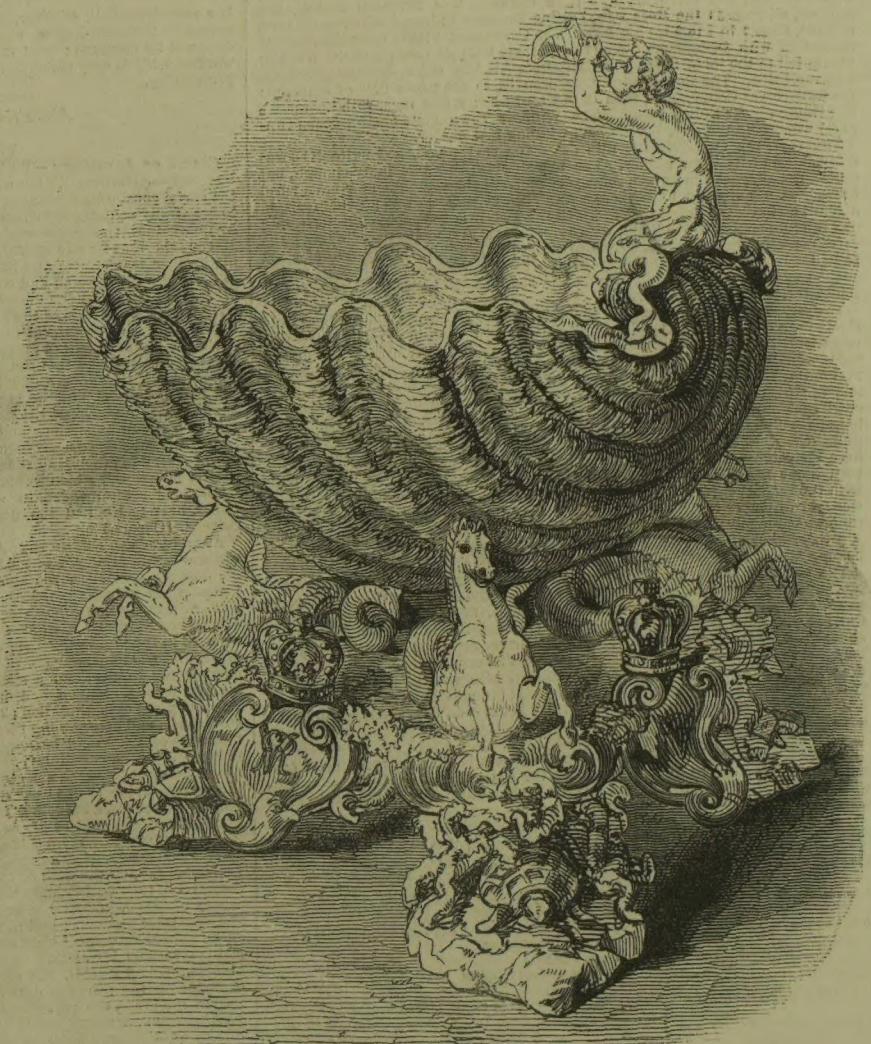
ASCOT RACES, 1848.—THE PRIZE PLATE.



THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—SCENES IN THE LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.



THE QUEEN'S CUP.—DESIGNED BY COTTERILL.



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—DESIGNED BY FLAXMAN.

The resolution was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.
The adjourned debate on the Navigation Laws was adjourned to Thursday.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

TOBAGO RELIEF AND IMMIGRATION, &c., BILL.—Earl GREY, in moving the Committee of this Bill, briefly stated the objects of it. In 1844 a loan was proposed to be taken in order to defray the expenses of importing free labourers into the West Indian colonies. Jamaica paid her own expenses, but Tobago and Trinidad passed ordinances to raise loans to defray those expenses; and on the faith that these loans would be raised, Lord Stanley, then Secretary for the Colonies, agreed to give directions that measures should be taken to introduce free labourers from India. No guarantee was given for the repayment of the loans, which were raised merely on the credit of the colonies. For the first three years there had been no difficulty in raising those loans, and the money was forthcoming at the proper time, but in the course of last year the commissioners found that the state of the money market was such as to render it impossible for them to raise the sums which the colonies required. The bill now before the House was for the purpose of enabling the commissioners to raise the sum of £170,000 to meet the expenditure already incurred, and not to carry out any further measures of a similar nature. He had the opinion of his two immediate predecessors in the Colonial Office to fortify him in stating his conviction that the introduction of coolies into the colonies was far too expensive to answer the object in view, and that the only profitable source of free labour must be Africa. The noble Lord concluded by moving that their Lordships should go into Committee on the bill.—After a short discussion their Lordships went into Committee on the bill, and the several clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FROM THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Lord ASHLEY moved that it was expedient that the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to some one of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called ragged schools, and in about the metropolis. In so doing the noble Lord brought under the attention of the House the condition of a large portion of the juvenile population of London, a portion which he described as forming a distinct class of themselves, to the number of 30,000, in whom lurked the germs of the great bulk of the crime committed in the metropolis. He detailed, at great length, the pernicious influences to which they were exposed, depicted their habitations, and described their habits, expressing himself indebted for much of the information which he possessed upon the subject to the labours of the London City Mission. The number of these children absolutely destitute of employment was appalling, as was also the number who figured in the police-sheets. The noble Lord briefly described the system pursued by the ragged schools, and proposed that, as a reward for good conduct, the Government should take each year from these schools a thousand children of both sexes, and transplant them to Australia, where they could lead honest, sober, useful, and industrious lives. He selected Australia as the colony to which they should be sent, because it was that in which labour was most in demand.

Sir H. VERNER seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY observed that no one could have listened without emotion to the harrowing details submitted to the House by the noble Lord. He was sorry to say that he could not controvert any of the noble Lord's statements, it being indisputably true that, in this Christian country, thousands of children were growing up destitute of all Christian principle, and of all honourable feeling. The greatest praise was due to the noble Lord and his philanthropic coadjutors for the persevering efforts which they had made for the reclamation and comfort of these children. He agreed with all that had fallen from the noble Lord with regard to the beneficial results which had already flowed, and were likely still to flow, from the ragged schools. As to the proposition made by the noble Lord as an adjunct to that system, he could have no objection whatever to urge against its principle. They had already adopted the system of transplanting to a sphere of honest and profitable industry such children as had undergone the reformatory discipline of Parkhurst; and he saw no reason why they should not aid in the transplanting of those who had undergone reformation, before being tainted in their reputation by a penal conviction. On conversing on the subject with the Colonial Secretary, he agreed that the plan proposed might be matured so as to be of great advantage to the parties alluded to, to the mother country, and to the colony. He trusted that the noble Lord, seeing that the Government concurred with him in principle, would not now press his motion. He was not disinclined to appropriate a reasonable sum of money for effecting the noble Lord's object; but until a somewhat more specific plan was before the House, it would not be advisable to make any such appropriation. He could assure the noble Lord that he would receive every possible assistance from the Colonial Office and from the Emigration Board, in so maturing his plan as to render it as beneficial as the noble Lord expected it to be.

After a discussion, in which Colonel Conolly, Mr. Horsman, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Slaney, Mr. V. Smith, and Sir F. Acland took part,

Mr. HAWES observed that a small portion of the £10,000 intended to be applied, this year, to the purposes of emigration to Van Diemen's Land and the Australian Colonies might be appropriated to the transplantation of some of the parties referred to by the noble Lord. He trusted, however, that the noble Lord would give the House and the Government time to consider and mature his plan, so as to render it as efficient as possible for the object in view.

The discussion was then continued by Lord Mahon, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Westhead; after which

Lord ASHLEY briefly replied, and withdrew his motion.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS—IRELAND.—Captain ARCHDALE moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in two petitions from certain parties, late poor-law guardians of the Lowtherston Union, in the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. He complained of their rude dismissal from the board, and that Mr. Twisleton had so conducted himself towards them as to show himself unfit for the administration of the poor-law.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE resisted the motion, contending that the course adopted towards the guardians in question was justified by their own conduct in refusing to strike a rate in conformity with the provisions of the law.—After a discussion, in which several Irish members joined, the motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Great Northern Railway (Isle of Axholme) Bill having been read a third time, Lord GALWAY moved an amendment, making it compulsory on the company to complete the main line between Gainsborough and Bawtry within the period allowed for the extension completion, when the House divided—for the amendment, 12; against, 50; majority against the amendment, 38; when the bill passed.

PUBLIC GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Ewart, as to the formation of Grammar Schools, stated that, although the subject required early attention, he could not hold out the hope of bringing in any bill in reference thereto in the present session; and with regard to the progress made in the national scheme of education, that a statement would be made when the grant on that head was proposed.

Mr. MITCHELL.—In answer to Sir W. VERNER, the right hon. Baronet also replied that a statement had reached him as to some mark of attention having been shown to the convict Mitchell on board H.M.S. *Shearwater*, not by the commander or officers conjointly, but by the assistant-surgeon individually, who had invited Mitchell to breakfast in his cabin. On the receipt of this information he had called the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the statement, and he had no doubt his noble friend would take such steps in the matter as he considered the circumstances of the case required.

GAME CERTIFICATES.—On the further consideration of the report on the Game Certificate for Killing Hares Bill, Mr. ELLIOTT moved an amendment requiring that landowners on giving leave to others to kill game on their land should do so in writing. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 55, the numbers being 77 to 22. Sir W. JOLIFFA having moved an amendment, that the shooting clause be limited to the day-time, the House again divided, the limitation being carried by a majority of 60, the numbers being 78 to 18. On the question that the bill be engrossed, Mr. H. DRUMMOND moved the adjournment of the question to that day six months, which proposition was negatived by 90 to 11; majority, 79.

The Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Mr. B. COCHRANE, was withdrawn.

SITES FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP—SCOTLAND.—The question of the committal of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill gave rise to an animated discussion, at the termination of which Mr. B. COCHRANE having interposed an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months, the House divided—for going into committee, 84; against it, 59; majority, 25, when the bill was committed *pro forma*.—A question having been put as to when the Borough Elections Bill would be proceeded with, Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his anxiety for the progress of the measure, but could not consent to giving up a day for that purpose until the question of the Navigation Laws had been disposed of, Colonel SIRTHORP intimating, amidst much laughter, that he should propose that the City of London should be included in the bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS (IRELAND).—Earl FORTESCUE laid a bill on the table for altering the ecclesiastical districts in Ireland.—The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF BEER BILL.—The Earl of HARROWBY moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill.—Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill. He thought it would be most unjust to prohibit altogether the sale of beer or spirits on a Sunday, but he thought it advisable to extend the law prohibiting the sale of beer and spirits on Sunday before one o'clock in the day, in London and Liverpool, to the kingdom generally.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the Tobago Relief and Immigration into British Guiana and Trinidad Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Lunatic's Friend Society, praying for some alteration in the law respecting lunatic asylums; also a petition to the same effect from a public meeting held at Cockspur-street.

On the motion of the Earl of DEVON, the House went into Committee on the Great Yarmouth Freeman Disfranchisement Bill. The bill went through Committee. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The adjourned debate on the Navigation, Regulation of Ships and Seamen Bill was resumed.

Sir JOHN WALSH regretted that so important a subject had received so little

elucidation. He was strongly opposed to the bill introduced by her Majesty's Government, because he was of opinion that it would tend greatly to diminish the efficacy of our own mercantile marine, and augment in a disproportionate manner the efficiency of the mercantile marine of rival nations, who might at some time or another become our foes.

Mr. MACGREGOR apprehended no danger whatever from the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He thought that our commerce had benefited by every relaxation of restrictive laws against the mercantile marine of other nations. So far from endangering the manning of our ships, he thought the change proposed by Ministers would enable us not only to maintain our naval supremacy, but also to compete in commerce with every country in the world. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would, in his opinion, greatly increase the trade and maritime consequence and power of England.

Mr. W. MILES spoke in opposition to, and Mr. Moodie in favour of, the bill.

Sir G. GREY was of opinion that great alterations in the Navigation Laws were required, and he would, therefore, vote for going into committee on the bill before the House. Looking at all former experience, at evidence taken before committees of the Legislature, and in other ways derived, he did not think we need dread the rivalry of the United States, the only nation whose maritime spirit it we had any reason to be jealous of. The Navigation Laws had done us no good, but had been productive of much harm; he was, therefore, in favour of their repeal. He would, at the same time, impress upon the House the necessity of bettering the condition of the masters of our merchant-vessels.

Mr. CARDWELL followed on the same side.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER controverted the objections urged against some of the details of the Government project, and said that the measure was calculated to benefit the commercial marine of the country.

Sir C. BURRELL opposed the bill.

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI the debate was adjourned.

The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took airings; and the Princess Helena and the Princess Louise were taken airings on Saturday.

On Monday the Queen visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert inspected the Emperor of Russia's prize for Ascot; which was submitted by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also inspected the Royal Hunt Cup.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert left town at a quarter-past ten o'clock for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, occupied a carriage and four; Prince Alfred and the Princess Helens were in the next carriage and four, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton. The royal party arrived at Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, at a quarter-past one, and embarked in the *Fairy*, which immediately proceeded to Osborne. The usual salutes were fired.

The Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar visited the Duchess of Kent during the forenoon, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper, left town at half-past one o'clock p.m. for Frogmore-house, Windsor.

The Duke of Cambridge honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company in the evening, at Apsley-house, at the dinner given by his grace to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the performance of the concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Lady John Russell gave, on Wednesday evening, the first of a series of assemblies, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar and suite embarked at Blackwall, on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Giraffe*, for Rotterdam.

IRELAND.

An address of the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, signed by W. Smith O'Brien as chairman, was issued at the close of last week. The document, after strongly condemning the character of the recent law proceeding against the unfortunate Mitchell, whose want of prudence and tact are, however, admitted.

NEW REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The expatriation of Mr. Mitchell has opened the way for an amalgamation of the Old and Young Ireland Repealers. The preliminaries were all settled last week, in a "conference" between the representatives of Conciliation Hall and the Confederation. It is understood that the Confederates have stipulated for "liberty of speech," and that no such thing as leadership shall be permitted in the new association.

EXTINCTION OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met as usual on Monday, in Conciliation Hall. Dr. Mc Keon presided. Mr. J. O'Connell said that he had to move that the Committee be summoned to-morrow to take into consideration the propriety of moving an indefinite adjournment of the association. That step might be rendered necessary, if the committee approved of the plan of re-union contemplated. He believed that to-morrow night the Confederation would take similar steps; in short, that both bodies should practically cease to exist, and a new body, re-uniting all Irishmen who had unhappily been too long disunited, be formed in their stead. He confessed he had strong feelings in reference to this old association; but he could not disguise the fact from himself that it had no longer the confidence of the country. Yes, the voice of the country had been expressed in the strongest possible way—through the repeal of the *Act*. One thing was quite clear—they could not go on as they were. Last week they had but £12, and this week the sum to be announced fell far short of that sum. Surely such subscriptions could not sustain the Repeal Association, the expenses of which were necessarily considerable. If the new body had not been agreed upon it would have become his painful duty to propose the indefinite adjournment of the association in consequence of the withdrawal of that support which the people had heretofore so cheerfully given. While he stated this much in reference to the Repeal Association, he could also say that there was unmistakable evidence of their indisposition to support the Confederation. It was, therefore, clear that neither body possessed the full confidence of the country. What the country had called for—and for some time—was the union of Repealers. (Hear, hear.) If this desirable object could be effected—and he doubted not it could—he felt satisfied the Irish people would resume their energies in favour of nationality. Mr. O'Connell next adverted to the case of Mr. John Mitchell. He was glad to hear that the fund in course of collection for the service of Mrs. Mitchell and her interesting young children was going on well. He felt the country was bound to sustain that family in opulence during the absence of their natural protector. A fund had been collected—it was not a large one, certainly—for the purpose of erecting a monument over the remains of his father; perhaps there could not be a better allocation of that fund than to hand it over to the family of John Mitchell. (Cries of "No, no, no.") He (Mr. J. O'Connell) threw out the suggestion for consideration to the contributors and the country. Of course he bowed to the expressed will of the people. Mr. Hyland repudiated the proposition just made, of handing over the money collected for the O'Connell monument to any other purpose. He could tell them that there never was such a fund as would be raised for the benefit of that family; and if John Mitchell was a "felon," the Government would learn there were millions of "felons" in Ireland. Week's rent, £13 10s.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—A meeting of the Confederation took place on Tuesday evening, and was most numerously attended. The excitement fully equalled that of any of the former gatherings in the Music Hall. The speaking was of the most "open and advised" character, and more than one of the orators is said to have fallen under the new *Act*. The police, informed of the Club processions, at an early hour blocked up all the approaches to the place of meeting. When the Clubs arrived, admittance was refused, unless they broke up their semi-military organisation, and passed in single files. A party took place, and after some time they were suffered to proceed in detached parties. Mr. Meagher, while proceeding at the head of his Club (the *Grattan*) from the Club-room in Cumberland-street to the Music-hall, was stopped by the police, who refused to let the members of the Club walk two abreast, but offered to let them pass singly. An altercation took place, and some blows were given, when Mr. Meagher was arrested and taken to Sackville-street police-station, where he was charged with having assaulted a police constable in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Meagher was immediately after his liberation entered the hall of the *Grattan*. Mr. Meagher immediately after his liberation entered the hall amidst immense cheers. The assembly broke up at eleven o'clock, and sundry detachments were rather roughly handled by the police when refusing to "move on" and leave the thoroughfares free. The meeting was made remarkable by the speeches of three of the Old Ireland party.

On Wednesday, in Henry-street, Mr. Meagher was brought up in charge of Police-Sergeant 147 C, for having assaulted that officer in the execution of his duty. After a brief hearing the magistrate sentenced Mr. Meagher to pay a fine of £5, or stand committed to prison for two months. The fine was immediately paid, and Mr. Meagher left in a covered car, amidst loud cheering from the crowd assembled in front of the police-office.

The committee of the Repeal Association sat on Tuesday to discuss the propositions for amalgamation.

The club system is spreading in Munster. Three new centres of agitation have been formed in Mallow, Fermoy, and Bantry.

The movement amongst the Roman Catholic clergy in favour of Repeal still continues. An address to the Queen has been signed by 121 clergymen of the archdiocese of Tuam. It thus concludes:—"We most humbly and respectfully pray your Majesty will, in the exercise of your Royal prerogative, call to your councils men honestly disposed to do justice to Ireland, by causing the Repeal of the *Act* of Union, and restoring to Ireland her ancient and inalienable right, a domestic legislature."

AUCTION OF MR. MITCHELL'S FURNITURE.—The auction of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place at his late residence, Ontario-terrace, on Monday. There was a large concourse of persons, principally ladies, present, and there was great competition among the buyers. Most of the articles brought prices much beyond their intrinsic value. Amongst the articles sold was Mr. Mitchell's pike, made according to the pattern recommended in the *United Irishman*.

THE MULREADY EXHIBITION, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

CERTAINLY, British Art has never been more worthily represented than it now is by the exhibition of the pictures, drawings, and sketches of William Mulready, R.A., which was opened on Monday last at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. We were present at the private view on the previous Saturday, and heard universal congratulations on this, the first of the series of annual exhibitions of the works of a living painter, founded with the laudable aim of asserting the due position of British Art. Every one seemed proud to be able to claim Mulready on this occasion as its representative; and questions met you on all sides from artists and intelligent *connoisseurs* asking where was the old Venetian whose colour was finer? where the Dutchman was that more closely or more truly imitative of nature? and, above all, where was the old master of any school or any period, whose power of drawing had been equally demonstrated by facts such as those which are patent in a little room in this Exhibition? This was the tone of artistic appreciation; whilst the critic, who sought for higher qualities than those of mere executive ability, felt that no previous artist had rivalled Mulready in delineation of humorous character and expression; whilst few, if any, had equalled him in a perception of that exquisite tenderness and purity of feeling which so many of his pictures, the latest pictures especially, manifested. The expressions which were current among the crowd, vividly convey a notion of the effect of this Exhibition. Some one most learned in collections of drawings of the old masters proved that Mulready's Academy studies were certainly the finest drawings in the world. A connoisseur in European galleries avowed that no painter had ever dignified and elevated lowly subjects as Mulready had; "he was as great as a poet," he said, "with his easel as Wordsworth with his pen." An earnest man observed to us that this marshalling of the *deeds* of a long career (for the works extend over nearly half a century) was something quite solemn, and that there were few whose works would bear such a trial and reflect such glory on their author. And one of strong feeling, with genuine blushing emotion, said, "By Heavens, I can't say a word to it, for it makes a lump come in my throat!" With sober coolness we may corroborate all this, and express a hope that the public at large may be sensible of the like pleasurable emotions.

This Exhibition is a collection of the principal works of Mulready, but not of the whole. The three Vernon pictures are not here, nor is "The Travelling Druggist." The absence of the last is to be regretted; but the Vernon Mulready's may now be seen at Mr. Vernon's house. Two of them, "The Ford," and "The Last in," are represented in the room by the fine cartoons of these pictures. There are sixty-six pictures and oil sketches in the Great Room

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE CONTEST OF BEAUTY FOR THE GIRDLE OF FLORIMEL.—BRITOMARTIS UNVEILING AMORET."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

and stood on the green walk in the park, and there carried on what Evelyn calls a very familiar discourse with the light, but kind-hearted Nellie. The incident has been capitally depicted by Mr. Ward. Nell is all beauty and vivacity, while the King looks longingly in her eyes, as if he had forgotten the Countess of Castlemaine as much as his injured and neglected Queen. There is a warmer tone about the picture than is common with Mr. Ward.

595. "The Evening Gun—a calm on the shore of England." F. Danby, A.R.A.

A most poetic picture, sufficient to have suggested to Collins another stanza for his exquisite "Ode to Evening."

620. "The Eve of the Deluge." J. Linnell. A very large picture, much in Martin's manner, and not by any means good in that way, but with parts about it full of poetry and finish.

515. "The Contest of Beauty for the Girdle of Florimel—Britomartis unveiling

Amoret." F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. This is a clear composition (as our Engraving will show) by the younger Pickersgill, whose excellent oil picture of the Burial of Harold, in Waltham Abbey, was one of the leading attractions of the last Westminster Hall exhibition. The subject is taken from Spenser's "Faerie Queen," a poem too little read by painters, but replete with fine subjects, as indeed Hilton, Etty, Mr. Kennedy, and now Mr. Pickersgill, have shown. The story of the contest may be found in the fifth canto of the fourth book:—

At last the most redoubted Britonesse
Her lovely Amoret did open shew;
Whose face, discovered plainly, did expresse
The heavenly pourtrait of bright angels hew."

Spenser, as a poet, has been not inaptly compared to Rubens as a painter.

There is the same rich abundance in both. Mr. Pickersgill's composition is very carefully studied, and some of his forms are extremely elegant.

630. "The Monk in the Colosseum, surrounded by Brothers of Mercy, preaching to Roman Citizens." W. Parrott. There is much to admire in this picture, and though indifferently seen (for it has been unfairly sent to the Octagon-room) it is easy to perceive that it is no common performance. Our Engraving will enable our readers to come very much to the same conclusion. The grand ruins of the Colosseum form a noble background to the composition.

Our concluding criticisms on the pictures as yet unnoticed we shall postpone till such time as our engravers will enable us to present the reader with the works already in their hands. The publication of Mr. Edwin Landseer's famous picture of "Alexander and Diogenes" has been withheld, for the purpose of enabling our engraver to do full justice to so admirable a picture.



"THE MONK IN THE COLOSSEUM, SURROUNDED BY BROTHERS OF MERCY, PREACHING TO ROMAN CITIZENS."—PAINTED BY W. PARROTT

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

We have many reasons for thinking a new and more finished portrait of Mlle. Lind will be acceptable to the public. Since her first visit to England she has made immense progress in the estimation of the whole world. Abroad, there is scarcely a Sovereign who, previous to the recent revolutions, had not invited her to his capital, and sent her solid marks of his esteem. In her own country she is the idol of the King and of the nation. During last season at Stockholm, such was the eagerness to witness her performances, that the places at the theatre were put up to auction, and fetched prices which would be extraordinary even here, but in Stockholm were immense. With her share of the proceeds Mlle. Lind has established an asylum for the support of decayed artists, and particularly of poor young girls who, as she was once, with a taste for the arts, find themselves without means of pursuing their study; hoping, no doubt, that amongst them may be found some, like herself also, endowed with genius enough to conquer the first position in art. One young Swedish maiden of such promise has already appeared—Mlle. E—; and Jenny Lind has given her 6000 francs to study in Paris, under her former master, Emmanuel Garcia.

We will say no more as to the general history of this great vocalist, who, in every capital she visited, has excited not only the enthusiasm of the highest *dilettanti*, but has won the affections of every class, and whose truly admirable private character, marked by the greatest beneficence has been fully equal to the public position she has attained as an artist. Hence has it arisen that when she left Berlin and Vienna, although it was in the middle of the night, the population had assembled to bid her adieu, and drew her carriage beyond the gates of the city. When she left Stockholm six weeks since, the quays were covered by her admiring countrymen; all the ships in the harbour were manned, and amidst the playing of the bands of music she was conducted to the steamer in which she embarked in the presence of the Queen of Sweden and her court.

We have represented Jenny Lind in the character of *Lucia* (in the last scene); for this part is, to use stage language, her most wonderful *creation*; and, prepared as the public were for something extraordinary, the sensation she has produced has far surpassed all anticipation. Previously *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable," was the only part in which she had triumphantly coped with an impersonation of deep sentiment suited to her age. But *Alice* is but an incidental part in the opera; in *Lucia* she is the heroine; and this ruling feminine portraiture is begun, continued, and ended with the highest finish. Before Mlle. Lind, many admirable singers had performed *Lucia*, and had justly excited public approbation. But, whilst the allotted music and situations had been employed by them as the means of displaying vocal power in the abstract, and musical science, with execution such as a violin player might envy, the sentiment and great histrionic resources of the part had remained latent. So thoroughly convinced were the *prime donne* who previously impersonated *Lucia* that the part was merely a vehicle for vocal display, or so much did they fear to encounter the dramatic difficulties with which it was beset, that whole pages of the most expressive dialogue and music of the highest inspiration had habitually been suppressed. In the final scene—that of *Lucia's* madness—the whole vision of her imaginary bridal, the whole description of her internal throes, of her flickering thoughts and hallucinations, had been omitted. The *scena* was always reduced to the *andante* and *cabaletta*; and, generally, the music, instead of being sung in the original, was transposed to a lower key. Mlle. Lind has restored this *scena* to the original key of F.

Such thrilling effect, so breathless a sensation does the vision, as dramatically depicted by Jenny Lind, produce upon the audience—so essential does it appear, even in a musical point of view, to vary the impression on the ear, and complete the intention of the composer, that its omission for a single night would now excite the deepest indignation on the part of the audience. Mlle. Lind has demonstrated that, in this part, even on the Italian *librettist* has been reflected some of the deep original inspiration of the Wizard of the North; whilst Donizetti, a man of unquestionable genius, in music likewise himself a wizard, has evoked every resource he possessed, in himself as well as in his art, duly to interpret the exquisite beauty of the original conception. This has been rendered amply evident by Mlle. Lind's performance—by union of the histrionic with the musical element, as a real lyrical actress in her interpretation of *Lucia*. Her vocal execution, with exquisite shades of intonation and modulation, full of brilliant and original passages of embellishment, is still held in subervience to the dramatic portraiture. In the first scene she appears full of joy and expectation at the meeting of her lover; but you already trace that melancholy presentiment which overshadows the brightest hour of those destined to misfortune. This is a condition essential in a poetical, and particularly in a dramatic point of view. Then follows the scene with her brother—her struggle betwixt incredulity and conviction when the forged letter of her lover is shown to her, which, having read, she demands again. The gleam of hope, the agony of parting with its last vestige, are pourtrayed with heart-searching truth. More forcibly still is depicted the effect of her lover's malediction in the bridal scene, and there by her sudden wildness of expression she foreshadows her ultimate madness and the crushing of mind and heart which produce her death in the last act—the climax of her performance. There the flickering thoughts, the successive impressions of hallucination are all rendered in turn with the most startling and impressive effect. As she falls, the spectators are left thrilling in breathless silence—a marked pause is required by them to recover from the impression, and then arises a tempest of applause, and of enthusiasm unprecedented.

STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

This Statue of the late Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, has been executed by Mr. Lough, and is now in the Sculpture-Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is intended to be placed in a mausoleum which has been erected over the grave of the Marquis of Hastings, at Malta. The architect of the Mausoleum is Mr. James Ferguson, of Langham-place.

The above tribute to the memory of the illustrious Nobleman has been raised by subscription among his friends and admirers, who were connected with his government in India, or were resident in that country during the period of his Lordship's administration.



STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS FOR A MAUSOLEUM, AT MALTA.



MDLLE. JENNY LIND, AS "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

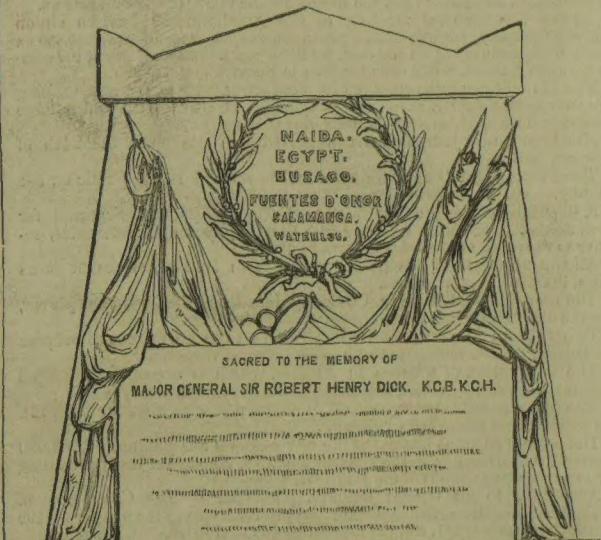
The Statue is in marble, large life size, and is a good specimen of monumental sculpture.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK.

This interesting memorial to one of the heroes of Sobraon, and "a gallant veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns," has just been executed in marble, by Mr. Lough, for a church in Perthshire. The composition is highly characteristic, the main features being a sculptured representation of the veteran soldier, who has just received the fatal shot, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring, "seen in the cannon's mouth." In the upper portion of the monument is a group of war trophies; and within laurel are inscribed the localities of the soldier's successes. The inscription-table bears the following emphatic tribute:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Major-General SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H., who, after distinguished services in the Peninsula, in the command of a light battalion, at Waterloo, with the 42d Royal Highland Regiment, fell mortally wounded, whilst leading the 3d division of the army of the Sutlej to the attack on the Sikh entrenched camp, at Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846. The officers who had the honour of serving under him in his last battle, and others, his friends in her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's Service, in Bengal, have caused this Monument to be placed in his

Parish Church, in testimony of their respect and affection for a generous, courteous, and considerate Commander, a gallant and devoted soldier."

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B. K.C.H.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H.

A brief Memoir of Major-General Sir R. H. Dick will be found in the Obituary, in our Journal for April 4, 1846.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, June the 14th, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common law admission, or his certificate of practice for the current year, at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday, the 13th inst.

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London: Tegg and Co.; T. Nelson; Partridge and Oakley; Ayott and Jones; Glasgow: W. Collins; R. Griffin and Co.

BRITISH ARMY DESPATCH.—ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th of July, will be published with the War-Office "Gazette" of the night, the First Number of a New Weekly Military Journal, price 6d., called

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p

Sheet music for the first section of the song, featuring two staves of musical notation.

Peace at Home, be our prayer, While we hear from a - far The cla - mour of strife And the e - choes of

p

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war, The cla - mour of strife And the e - choes of war. In lands all a - round us Stern car - nage may

fz

Sheet music for the third section of the song, featuring two staves of musical notation.

CHORUS.

roam, Our prayer and our watch-word Should be, Peace at Home! Peace at Home! Peace at Home! Our prayer and our

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watch-word Should be, Peace at Home! Peace at Home!

mf

Sheet music for the final section of the song, featuring two staves of musical notation.

2.

Oh, look at yon valley
With corn-fields o'erspread,
How sad to behold it
A field for the dead!

The mill and the cottage,
The town's distant dome,
All silently urge us
To keep Peace at Home!

Peace at Home, &c.

3.

May the Standard and Wreath
That *our* triumphs adorn,
Be a Wreath from the Hop-ground,
Our Standard, of Corn,

Whilst peacefully parting
The bright billows' foam,
Our barques still proclaim,
We keep Peace at Home!

Peace at Home, &c.